FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,570.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 80.

Woman's Way.

When meeting bells began to toll,
And pious folk began to pass,
She deftly tied her bonnet on,
The little, sober meeting-lass,
All in her neat, white curtained room, before her tiny looking-glass.

So nicely, round her lady-cheeks,
She smoothed her bands of glossy hair,
And innocently wondered it
Her bonnet did not make her fair;—
Then sternly chid her foolish heart for harboring such fancies there.

So square she tied the satin strings,
And set the bows beneath her chin;—
Then smiled to see how sweet she looked;
Then thought her vanity a sin,
And she must put such thoughts away before the sermon should begin.

But, sitting 'neath the preached word,
Demurely, in her father's pew,
She thought about her bonnet still,—
Yes, all the parson's sermon through,—
About its pretty bows and buds which better than the text she knew.

Yet sitting there with peaceful face,
The reflex of her simple soul,
She looked to be a very saint,—
And maybe was one, on the whole,—
Only that her pretty bonnet kept away the aureole.

—*Mary E. Wilkins, in the Century.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, in which latter case they need not be pre-paid, and should always be addressed to MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

The third number of Col. Wheeler's Reminiscences brings us down alphabetically to Moore and New Hanover Counties and opens with a paper from Daniel R. Goodloe on North Carolina in the Colonial period. Owing to unavoidable delay in printing this number an erroneous impression has prevailed that the work would not be completed. Col. Woodbury Wheeler, however, informs us that the delay was occasioned by his determination to have the index put into proper form. This number closes with a beautiful and well deserved tribute to Col. Henry K. Burgwyn, who fell at the battle of Gettysburg; the author, however, does not give the lineage of this gallant soldier correctly. He was not, as stated, a descendant of Governor Thomas Pollock, though his father, Henry K. Burgwyn, Senior, was one of the heirs of Mr. George Pollock of Roanoke. Eunice Edwards, the daughter of the celebrated Divine, Jonathan Edwards, married Mr. Thomas Pollock, of New-Berne, N. C., who left her a widow with four children, two sons and two daughters, one of the daughters married and died childless, the other was Mrs. Frances Devereux, of Raleigh; one of the sons died unmarried in Italy, the other was Mr. George Pollock. By a second marriage with Mr. Hunt Mrs. Pollock had one daughter, Sarah Hunt, a celebrated beauty, who married Mr. John Burgwyn, an English gentleman. Mr. Pollock dying intestate the children of his half sister inherited with those of his full sister. The first wife of the Rev. C. F. McRae was a daughter of "pretty Sally Hunt," as she is still spoken of by those who remember her, and inherited her mother's beauty.

Sir Thomas Upmore, Bart., M. P., by R. D. Blackmore. New York, Harper & Bros. This is a well written burlesque on the pedantry and arrogance of so-called scientific men; and in the vein of "The Battle of Dorking," ridicules mercilessly the present British politics. A great deal of the point is lost to the American reader, but the book is well written and we have greatly enjoyed the perusal.

I Say No;" or The Love Letter Answered, by Wilkie Collins, comes in the "Franklin Square Library" and also in a dainty cloth Library" edition. A young girl just leaving school has her suspicions aroused that her father, who had died four years previously, had not died a natural death, as she had been led to suppose. The evidence slowly accumulates, and the girl devotes her life to the discovery of her father's murderer. A great deal of detective business is done by all the characters, the mystery only being cleared up on the last page. The characteristics of the author are abundantly renewed in this story—a well laid plot strong marshalling of characters, an intensely interesting detective skill, and a vigor and directness of delineation that are gratifying. Still, now and then the author lags, as though over-wearied, nevertheless, the work will get numerous and interested readers.—New York, Harper & Brothers.

In Picadilly: a Fragment of Contemporary Biography, by Laurence Oliphant, we have a quite bitter satire on English customs and manners. An eccentric man takes society at its worst, and insists on its carrying out it's professions of morality and religion to the letter. Of course the inconsistencies, limitations and hypocrisies that ensue, or are incidental, make dire confusion to his circle. It proves that the New Testament has no authority, and that the teachings of Jesus are derided. The hero is set down as crazy, and the more he endeavors to be consistent in action the worse off he is. It is a book for the cynics, the doubters, disbelievers and agnostics, and, though vigorous and readable, is not wholly pleasant, though it ends with an atmosphere of love and propriety. It is unquestionably a strongly-written work.—New York, Harper & Brothers.

A story by nine authors, entitled *The Miz Maze*, has for its writers Frances Awdry, Mary Bramsten, Christabel Rose Coleridge, A. E Mary Anderson Monstead, Mary Susanna Lee, Charlotte Mary Yonge, Frances Mary Peard, Eleanor and Florence Wilford. The story is told in the form of correspondence addressed to each other by the different personages of the tale. The many cooks in this case do not spoil the broth, but, on the contrary, produce a very agreeable and exhilarating compound. It is lively and agreeable as a story, with good plot, harmony of working, distinctness of characterization, and clearness of portraiture. It is one of the fascinating novels of the day, added thereto by the oddity of a plurality of writers. —New York, Harper & Brothers.

A work that pleases us much is *a First Book Dissolving Views*, by Mrs. Andrew Lang, is wholly English, in which the author, dedicating to the Right-Hon. Lord Justice Bowen, gives her opinion on various phases of modern society wrought into a conducted story. It is the ambition of a well informed woman who conceives her position established and her suggestions valuable, though it is a trifle dull and somewhat didactic. It would be more taking with American readers if less "preachy" in its way. It is prettily presented.—New York, Harper & Brothers.

The August number of "The Popular Science Monthly" contains two brilliant and striking articles on the future of religion. The first, "The Ghost of Religion," is by Frederic Harrison, and is an attack on Mr. Spencer's "Unknowable," and the second, "Retrogressive Religion," is Mr. Spencer's reply. Grant Allen's "Hickory-Nuts and Butternuts," Dr. C. C. Abbott's "Some Rambles of a Naturalist," and M. J. Fischer's "My Monkeys," may be equally well described as lively or amusing essays, or as scientific articles, for they are both; Professor David S. Jordan contributes a sketch, enlivened by the warmth of personal friendship, of Don Felipe Poey, the distinguished Cuban ichthyologist. The Editor's Table is occupied with a discussion of the relations of "Science and the Temperance Reform."

New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number, $5 a year.

THE INSIGNIFICANCE OF HUMANITY.—A spectator who, seeing a bubble floating on a great river, had his attention so absorbed by the bubble that he ignored the river—nay, even ridiculed any one who thought that the river out of which the bubble arose and into which it would presently elapse, deserved recognition, would fitly typify a disciple of M. Comet, who, centering all his higher sentiments on Humanity, holds it absurd to let either thought or feeling be occupied with that great stream of Creative Power, unlimited in Space or in Time, of which Humanity is a transitory product. Even if, instead of being the dull leaden-lined thing it is, the bubble Humanity had reached that stage of iridescence of which, happily, a high sample of man or woman sometimes shows us a beginning, it would still owe whatever there was in it of beauty to that Infinite and Eternal Energy out of which Humanity has quite recently emerged, and into which it must, in course of time, subside. As with thousands of lower types of creatures which have severally illustrated the truth that the life and death of the individual prefigure in brief space the life and death of the race, so with this highest type of creature, Man: a beginning and end to Humanity are no less certain than the begining and end to each human being. And to suppose that this relatively-evanescent form of existence ought to occupy our minds so exclusively as to leave no space for a consciousness of that Ultimate Existence of which it is but one form out of multitudes—an Ultimate Existence which was manifested in infinitely-varied ways before Humanity arose, and will be manifested in infinitely-varied other ways when Humanity has ceased to be, seems very strange—to me, indeed, amazing.—*From "Retrogressive Religion," by Herbert Spencer, in Popular Science Monthly for August.*

THE JARDIN MABILLE.—Visitors to Paris will be, perhaps, somewhat pleased to know that an attempt is being made to revive the glories of the Jardin Mabille at the former Bosselievre Concert, which has been rechristened Jardin de Paris. The disappearance of Mabille, after so many years of world-wide celebrity, was regretted in Paris. It was a feature of the city which was thus effaced, and really there seemed no reason to do away with a place that used to combine so many attractions. With or without Mabille the general morality of Paris was bound to be the same, and as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe herself remarked, there was much less ribaldry about the famous garden in the Avenue Montaigne than might have been supposed. It is singular indeed to recur to the description of Mabille written many years ago by Mrs. Stowe, and one cannot but be rather astonished that a lady, reared amid the severe piety of New England, was only able to recognize the politeness and comparative refinement which characterized Mabille. As to the *mise en scene* of the famous garden, that was inimitable and we doubt whether in this respect the Jardin de Paris will ever equal it.—*American Register.*

APPOINTMENTS OF MAJ. CHAS. M. STEDMAN.

The Democratic State Committee announces the following appointments for Maj. C. M. Stedman, at which Hon. W. T. Faircloth, the Republican Candidate, is invited to meet him.

Brevard, Thursday, August 14.
Hendersonville, Saturday, August 16.
Waynesville, Tuesday, August 19.
Webster, Thursday, August 21.
Franklin, Saturday, August 23.
Nantahala, Macon County, Tuesday, August 26.
Hayesville, Thursday, August 28.
Murphy, Saturday, August 30.
Valleytown, Cherokee County, Monday, September 1.
Robinsville, Wednesday, September 3.
Charleston, Saturday, September 6.
Asheville, Thursday, September 11.

Our Congressional delegation so far stands: Woodward, Green, Cox, Reid, Bennett, Craige, Cowles and Johnston. The First district holds its convention on the 14th.—*News and Observer.*

Senator Vance at Charlotte.

On Thursday night last Governor Vance delivered a speech at Charlotte, which is thus reported by the *Observer* of that city:

"Fellow citizens," he softly remarked, "we are going to clean them up—I feel it in my bones. Like the nigger at the circus, when I look at the prospect before me, I'm so glad I'm alive that I'm almost dead. I feel victory in every fibre. I am in better hopes and in better heart than ever before, and am even more hopeful of victory than I was in 1875. I have considered the course of politics, mapped out political events and observed the signs, studying it from a scientific standpoint and I never before felt so confident of victory. One great inspiration in the first place is the remarkable unanimity of feeling everywhere, the great and universal desire to subordinate all small bickerings and local quarrels to the effort to secure a National and State Democratic victory." As an instance, the Senator cited Carteret county, where a Democratic club has just been organized numbering as members every Democrat old enough to vote and where they talk of winning the county by 1,000 majority. So, the Senator said, he has found it everywhere. Another inspiration is that the Democrats have nominated a magnificent ticket, a more acceptable one than which was never before offered. The speaker then referred to Mr. Greeley in 1872, and pointed out many good results that had accrued from it which no one had thought of. He reviewed the victories and defeats since then, building therefrom a skillful argument to show that in the course of ordinary events, the election this year will fall to the lot of a Democratic President. There is no doubt but that every Southern State will go Democratic and this will give us 153 electoral votes. We will only need 48 more to elect and we will get these 48, beyond a shadow of a doubt, out of the following States: One chance, and a good one too, is New York, with 36 votes; Connecticut and New Jersey, good chance; Indiana, dead sure; California and perhaps Colorado; a fighting chance for Illinois and Wisconsin. The speaker said he wouldn't give a cent for a party that couldn't get 48 votes out of these States with the chances that the Democratic party has. Senator Vance spoke of Gov. Cleveland and the local differences in New York; was sure that when the truth was presented, what little opposition there is will be withdrawn, and the workingmen will vote solid for Cleveland, or they will divide up and vote some for Blaine and some for Cleveland. With the aid of the great Independent body of New York politicians, he was certain that Cleveland will carry New York by 50,000 majority.

When Senator Vance came down to home politics, he commenced on the Republican party and downed it in the first round in his usual vigorous style. He charged that it has done more to corrupt the government, debauch the ballot box and make the carrying of elections a mere matter of dollars and cents, to debase and lower everything connected with the government State and National than any party ever known. All its good deeds from the standpoint of a Union man, cannot atone for the least of its misdeeds. Senator Vance then itemized the misdeeds and corruptions of the party in this State during its years of power to bring them in contrast with the few years of Democratic administration, and it would have been good could every taxpayer in the county have heard it. The Republican record is too long and too black to produce here, but he put that column in contrast with this column of results under Democratic rule: The building of an asylum for the colored insane and an additional asylum, costing $200,000, one of the finest in the United States, for the white people; an asylum for the deaf and dumb colored people; miles and miles of railroad; canals in eastern North Carolina; the establishment of a bureau of agriculture that does not cost the taxpayers a cent; a donation of $600,000 to educate the children; the establishment of eight normal schools; and the public debt has been compromised. All this was done and the expenses of the government have been decreased, and there is now a million dollars in the treasury. "How long would that money last if the old crowd could get hold of it?"

Senator Vance urged every Democrat to work. Our party needs to make no new converts; all that is necessary to sure and certain victory is for the people to turn out. There are thousands in the State who stay at home on election day thinking that their good wishes is all that is necessary. To this class he applied the quotation: "Invincible in peace and invisible in war." He urged organization, united action and a full turnout, and impressed upon his hearers the importance of securing our State above all things. The address was frequently interrupted by applause and as usual, a sigh of regret went up as the Senator closed.

NO, YOU DON'T.—"My boy, what are you doing with that cigar in your mouth? Throw the filthy thing away," said a clerical-looking man to a bootblack who stood near the Globe Hotel puffing a cigar. The urchin looked up at the man with an injured air, then, shaking his head, said:

"Naw, yer don't. I'm onto that tack. That's what the kids tell me when I'm flush and smokin' a two-fer, so they can pick it up. But when a lad can't take a smoke without an old chap like you wantin' him to throw it away, then there's a case of pity."

Reaching into his pocket, the benevolent boy brought forth three cents, saying, as he held them out to the abashed gentleman:

"Here, take them coppers and buy one for yerself, but don't ask me again.—*Syracuse Herald.*

It's a paradox, perhaps, but cholera follows filth and makes a clean sweep.

The Smokers' Monument.

The Government having refused to do anything for the erection of the proposed monument on Roanoke Island, Mr. Luis Jackson, of Chicago, has made a suggestion, the result of which is thus referred to by the Elizabeth City *Economist:*

The idea suggested by Luis Jackson of Chicago, for the smokers of the world by small contributions, to erect a monument on Roanoke Island, the place from which Sir Walter Raleigh introduced tobacco to the civilized world, in 1585 appears to be taking root. It is proposed to form a national association to accomplish the work, without delay. Senator Vance is proposed as President of the Association. The Raleigh *Chronicle* proposes Mr. Duke, of Durham, as Treasurer of the Association. Let us have an Executive Committee and the organization will be complete. The tobacco papers are noticing the movement.

In a private note from Mr. Jackson he says: "All it wants now is for your people to get up a regular committee, so that the thing can run. Once the thing is in order it will go like 'old boots.'"

We subjoin some extracts in reference to the subject from the Chicago press:

"Mr. Luis Jackson, of this city, has originated a plan for erecting a monument, by popular subscription of the smokers, to Sir Walter Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, N. C. Mr. R. B. Creecy, of the *Economist*, Elizabeth City, is the treasurer of the organization.

The proposal of Mr. Luis Jackson, of Chicago, to erect a Smokers' monument to Sir Walter Raleigh on Roanoke Island, N. C., is now assuming practical shape. Mr. R. B. Creecy, editor of the *Economist*, Elizabeth City, N. C., is temporary treasurer, and a national committee is being formed which will take charge of contributions from a nickle upwards, subscribed by the smokers from all parts of the world.

BABY AND DOG.—A Passaic, New Jersey, letter to the New York *World*, says that a lady sat in the depot and fondled a dude dog, while the nurse-girl carried a little human member of the family. The dude dog's hair was banged over its forehead and all it wanted was a pair of knee-breeches and a butter-cracker hat to be mistaken for a lawn-tennis player looking for some girls to have a game. Its tail was shaved off almost up to the terminus, where there was a miniature duster that gave it the appearance of a patty-blower with a feather stuck in the end. The handsome clerk opened the window with a bang, and the fashionably dressed lady turned to purchase her ticket, leaving the dog on the floor.

Two horny-handed sons of toil entered the waiting room bearing a trunk the size of a canal-boat. They evidently mistook the dude dog for a door-mat, for they placed the trunk on its outer edge.

A man who stood beside the lady at the window remarked:

"Be havins, Oi do be thinkin' that wan av yer family's in throuble!"

She thought he referred to the baby and took no notice of the remark. Suddenly there was a scream from the nurse girl. She let the baby fall and hurried to the rescue. The lady turned and took in the situation at a glance. Then she swooned. She kept on fainting up to the time of the arrival of the train, and then revived long enough to berate the nurse for her carelessness. When they took the dog from under the trunk the poor little fellow looked for all the world like a Surrogate's seal, and his tail wasn't fat enough for a paper-cutter. The station hands handed the forgotten baby into the train just as the latter was moving off, and it was clapped down on a seat and spanked until it looked like the Fourth of July.

ILLITERACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Massachusetts is becoming somewhat alarmed at the growth of illiteracy, as she may well be. The last census showed that there were in the State 75,635 persons above the age of ten who could not read, being 5.3 per cent. of all persons above that age, a proportion which is exceeded by no other Eastern State except Rhode Island. The last Legislature passed a law which it is hoped will tend to check the advance of this percentage. It provides that any person who employs a minor fourteen years of age who cannot read and write shall forfeit from $20 to $50, and that any person who employs a minor over fourteen years of age who cannot read and write, providing such minor has been for one year a resident of a city or town wherein free evening schools are maintained, shall forfeit from $50 to $100 for every such offence, to go to the benefit of the evening schools—*Brooklyn Union.*

On Monday the 4th inst., Capt. Wynn's train was wrecked on the Ducktown branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad. The accident was caused by his train parting near the engine, when it was near the top of a grade. The heavy train rushed back to the bottom when it ran off the track at a trestle and was demolished. All the hands on the train jumped off and escaped. The conductor was severely but not seriously wounded.

Four earthquake shocks were felt on the 7th of August at Frascati, Albano, and Castelli Romani, a few miles southeast of Rome.

Miss Eva Mackay, daughter of the California millionaire, is betrothed to M. Colonna, representative of the well-known family of Colonna.

The track of the Western North Carolina Railroad reached Charleston, Swain county, 65 miles west of Asheville, on Wednesday.

Gov. Jarvis addressed a ratification meeting of over 3,000 persons at Wilmington last Tuesday.

Col. Vilas is sure that "Wisconsin is good for a majority of 25,000 for Cleveland this fall."

PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

Some very handsome.

New Style

WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS ALL COMPLETE.

A great variety of Beautiful

Spring and Summer Silks

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Embroideries and Laces

IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES AND PARASOLS,

in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us!

J. A. PEMBERTON.

May 15, 1884. 67tf

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs Reed, who will be aided by Miss Meta D. Huger, of New Orleans, as Vice Principal and Professors of distinction in the respective branches assigned to them.

The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.

Circulars at office of the Fayetteville OBSERVER.

April 30, 1884. 65-6m

OFFICE

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., 29th July 1884.

To Red Springs.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO RED SPRINGS will be sold on each Saturday evening, during the season, good to return on Monday morning, at one dollar for round trip.

JNO. M. ROSE, G. P. A.

July 31, 1884. 78-3t

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself, should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties.

J. B. SMITH.

May 22, 1884. 64-tf

Harrisons' Town and Country Ready Mixed Paints.

UNEXCELLED IN BEAUTY AND DURABILITY. Attention is particularly invited to

Book of Designs

with 35 plates, showing tasteful combinations of these colors for outside painting.

Numerous Specimens

of painting in this town attest the quality of the paint, as well as the convenience and value of the designs.

Let the good work go on. Sole Agent.

H. R. HORNE.

BINGHAM'S (Established) is the only in 3763. (School for Boys in the South with GAS LIGHT, a first-class GYMNASIUM, and a first-class BATH HOUSE.

The course is PREPARATORY or FINISHING.

There is a thoroughly equipped School of TELEGRAPHY.

Special terms to young men of small means.

181st Session begins July 30th. For Catalogue, address MAJ. R. BINGHAM,

Bingham School, N. C.

July 3, 1884. 74-7tpd

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C

THE 57th SESSION of this well established and prosperous Institution will begin on the 20th of AUGUST, 1884.

Location accessible, healthful and pleasant. Faculty efficient and faithful. Thorough work in all departments of instruction.

BOARD (exclusive of washing and lights), and Tuition in full English Course, per session of 20 weeks, $75. Charges for extra studies moderate. For Catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES, President.

July 3, 1884. 74 8t

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex. H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address BULETT & MORGAN,

Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

Say in what paper you saw our address.

July 3, 1884. 74-1y

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stables.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire outfit and stock of Mr. A. Overbaugh in the above mentioned business is prepared to furnish all kinds of

VEHICLES,

with good horses and polite and attentive drivers, at short notice.

Special attention will be given to boarding horses

G. A. BURNS,

Bow Street, near the Presbyterian Church.

May 29, 1884. 69-3m

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

TURNIP CROP SEED 1884

SEDBERRY

HAS just received the largest supply of BUISTS Celebrated Turnip Seed ever brought to this market.

Seventeen varieties to sele from.

Remember his motto: New and Fresh or None.

July 3, 1884. 74tf

Valuable Mill Property and Water Power fo Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioner, will at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, September 17th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in said County, on both sides of Little River, just above the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Bridge, containing about 55 acres, and including the Dam, Mill and other buildings. This is valuable property; the Mill and Dam are first-class; the water power is unsurpassed; the location is desirable, being immediately on the Railway and near the depot.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with interest from day of sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1884. 72ts

Cheap Plants.

FOR thirty days I offer the balance of my stock of bedding plants consisting of Coleus, Verbenas, Ageratums, Salvias, Althernanthireas, &c., at 60 cents per dozen. This is a good chance to make a nice bed of foliage plants at very small cost. Send orders to

J. M. LAMB, Sunnyside,

June 19 1884 [Fayetteville, N. C. 67-1y

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mill's a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CALSS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

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Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

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AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a **Ladies' Hair Dressing**, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 *Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

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1884-'85

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Attorney at Law,

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FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.

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OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

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To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

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April 9, 1884. 62-3m

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Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

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Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

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Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

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STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

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Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 14, 1884.

THE GREAT EVIL OF THE DAY.

The most dangerous outgrowth of the corrupt example and practices of the Republican party, as exhibited in Mr. Blaine's case referred to under this heading in the first column of the fourth page of this issue, is the confounding of private and public interests. It is at the bottom of the war between the Money Power and the People. It is the very essence of that plutocratic theory of legislation which marks the infamy of Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years," and which is designed to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Its practice is the life of the Republican party, as war upon it is the sole fundamental principle which keeps alive, through treachery, disaster and defeat, the undying Democracy. It means Puritanism, sumptuary laws, class legislation, monopoly, a protective tariff, centralization. But, as long as it remains on its own side of the fence, in the Republican party, there is hope for the people, for they know where to find their enemy. When it crosses the line and conceals itself in the Democratic camp, then is the danger imminent. It came into the Democratic camp in the late Congress, and, by the desertion of its representatives to the enemy when the battle was joined, turned the Democratic majority into a minority, expected victory into defeat. But, to the everlasting glory and honor of the State, it found no lodgment among the true and patriotic Democrats who represented North Carolina in the House. Each one of these, whatever his private interests or private opinions, was found inside the Democratic lines, fighting for what the party he represented sent him to fight for.

Following up its victory in Congress, the Money Power turned its attention to the Chicago Convention, and, Mr. Watterson distinctly charges, sought to "pack" the platform committee with enough protectionists to secure a protection decree for the guidance of the new administration, so that while the MEN and THE PARTY in control of the government were inevitably to be changed, MEASURES should not be. Thanks to the vigilance and patriotism of Zebulon B. Vance, North Carolina at least was rescued from bearing an unconscious part in the effort; the Money Power was defeated; the will of the People was not this time thwarted; and Mr. Converse, the leader of the renegades, has since received, even at the hands of protection Ohio, the punishment of decapitation for his treachery.

Thus far, then, North Carolina is free from yielding to the corrupt example and adopting the vile practices of the Republican party and of the ward politicians of those sores on the body politic, the great cities. She has never before put into the field such a body of clean and able standard-bearers to win victory for her representative party. But soon the primaries will be called again. The great Democracy will be required to choose delegates anew whose duty will be the selection of nominees for the legislature and for County offices. In these primaries is the beginning of political power,—the source of corruption or purity in the administration of the government. Remembering that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, let the electors see to it that no man who has a private axe to grind, or is secretly pledged to a particular candidate, shall be chosen to represent his unsuspecting neighbors. Let the delegates to the nominating conventions be not only men incapable of wilful betrayal of their trusts, but men possessing sense enough, in the language of the laborers in *Puck*, to "know a monopolist when they see one"—so that North Carolina, at least, shall continue to be unscathed, as we trust she has been, by THE GREAT EVIL OF THE DAY.

THE MAN WHO VOTED FOR CONVERSE

After the Chicago Convention it was telegraphed throughout the land that the North Carolina delegation had furnished a platform committee-man "packed" to misrepresent the State's Democracy on the question of the tariff. As a member of that delegation, as the author of the distinctive tariff doctrine of the North Carolina platform, and as a public journalist cognizant of the facts, it was the duty of the editor of the OBSERVER, to resent the imputation thus cast on the honor of the delegation. To do this—no denial that the State had been misrepresented being possible—it was necessary to show that the delegation had not by design or premeditation selected a representative on the platform committee who intended to betray the party. The accident of the absence of one-fourth of the delegation including Mr. Hale, when the appointments were made, and which it was assumed no one in Mr. Carr's interest had taken advantage of, was used to prove the innocence of the delegation; and the plea of ignorance made by Mr. Carr to the delegate sent to remonstrate with him, was availed of to prove Mr. Carr's innocent intention—the whole being set forth in the OBSERVER of July 24 as a reply to the imputation upon the honor of the delegation.

But, while accepting Mr. Carr's plea of ignorance, it was also necessary to call attention to his unfitness as a Democratic representative in such manner as would effectually deprive him of the opportunity of doing the party further mischief. For this purpose a simple narrative of facts, in the garb of a pen-picture, was used to exhibit Mr. Carr as a stirring person, very useful in certain occupations, but incapable of separating his private interests from those of the great party which had sent him to represent ITS purposes and doctrines. There the matter might have rested. But Mr. Carr's vanity forces him to seize the other horn of the dilemma, and, in a four column "advertisement" printed last week in a number of newspapers, he proclaimed his willful violation of duty as a representative of the Democratic party in the following startling confession:

"As to my vote for Mr. Converse I will not plead *ignorance*, but on the contrary I did it 'with malice aforethought,' *deliberately*, and it is a vote of which I am proud, because in doing so I believed I represented the wishes of the people of North Carolina, regardless of party."

As the people who sent Mr. Carr to represent them at Chicago were Democrats and were the same Democrats who had just chosen General Scales as their candidate for Governor to run against the Radical, Dr. York, and as General Scales voted for Morrison and Dr. York voted for Converse on the very issue which Morrison and Converse represented in their candidacy for chairmanship of the platform committee, it follows that the "people, regardless of party," whom Mr. Carr is "proud" to have "deliberately" represented, were the Radical followers of the Radical Dr. York.

It is not the pen-picture of Mr. Carr that has wounded his feelings. That was not its purpose. And that it could not wound his feelings Mr. Carr makes evident in his reply. If there was any doubt of the accuracy of the picture before, Mr. Carr removed that doubt when he assigned as a reason for voting for Converse that *his* factory (not the factory of the Democratic party) paid $600,000 a year in internal revenue taxes; and when, in this public defence of his dignity, if not his honor, he availed himself of the occasion to advertise his business and magnify his dollars. What *has* hurt Mr. Carr is exposure of the fact that he changed his vote under fire; Mr. Watterson's charge that he was a "packed" committeeman (but to which he makes no allusion), and the OBSERVER's defence of him on the ground of ignorance. And notwithstanding Mr. Carr's assertion to the contrary, the OBSERVER is still of opinion that its charity was not misplaced.

We do not propose to treat Mr. Carr, or such of the public as admire his taste, to a discussion of his or our private affairs, or of those other matters, not pertinent to the question, by which he seeks to divert attention from the fact that in his capacity as a trustee of the Democratic party he defied its will, and that while he was officially in charge of the State's headquarters his private business was advertised therein. We therefore dismiss what he intended as unpleasant charges against the writer, of a personal kind, with a general denial of the truth of any of them; and leave Mr. Carr, where he has preferred to stand, in the company of O'Hara and York—the only other North Carolinians ever known to have voted for Converse.

MORE "NEWS" FOR MR. CARR.

We print the subjoined letter as an answer to the following extract from Mr. Carr's "*advertisement*:"

"As to my vote for Mr. Converse for Chairman of the Platform Committee, Mr. Hale, by way of apology for me, says:

'It must not be supposed, however, that the action of North Carolina's representative in the matter of this vote, represented his own or his State's views of the construction which the State's tariff plank was intended to bear. For a delegate was sent to call his attention to the inconsistency of his vote and to point out the necessity of a change to Morrison. Explaining that he was not aware of Mr. Converse's record he quickly changed his vote to Morrison and the position of the State was set right.'

* * * * † * *

"As for a delegate being sent to me, to tell me how to vote, I never received any such message, and by what authority, if any, such messenger was appointed, if appointed at all, I am not informed. Mr. Hale's statement in this respect is *ours to me.*"

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Aug. 11, 1884.

Capt. E. J. Hale:

MY DEAR SIR:—Upon my return from the Springs, I find your letter awaiting me, which I hasten to answer. While I regret the controversy between you and Mr. Carr, (regarding both of you as my personal friends), yet I think the truth of history, as made by us at Chicago, demands that all the facts, which gave rise to that controversy, should be known. I find myself in the very outstart, (having read your account and the comments on the 'honored" members of our delegation in the columns of the Fayetteville OBSERVER and Mr. Carr's reply thereto in the *News and Observer*), occupying a very delicate position—a position in which I am called upon to decide whether a fact, alleged by one of my friends, you, and denied by another friend, Mr. Carr, is true or not true. I refer, of course, to the allegation made by you, that a delegate was sent to Mr. Carr to get him to change his vote from Converse to Morrison, &c., and which allegation Mr. Carr says was "news" to him. The first intimation our delegation had in reference to Mr. Carr's vote for Converse was during a session of the delegation; and, when Mr. Wilson G. Lamb, arose to call the attention of the delegation formally to that vote, I prevailed on him and others to defer the matter, and I would see Mr. Carr and get him to change his vote to Morrison at the earliest opportunity. Immediately upon the adjournment of the session, I sought Mr. Carr to fulfil my promise, and, with the two-fold view of getting him to set himself, what I considered right, on that question, and to reflect the wishes of a majority of our party in this State. Later in the evening I found Mr. Carr, and after we had taken tea together and talked the whole matter over, he promised me he would change his vote to Morrison at the earliest opportunity. I remember *very distinctly* that Mr. Carr stated to me that when he voted for Mr. Converse, he had no idea that Converse was the gentleman who moved to strike out the enacting clause in the Morrison Bill. Nor did he give me then, or since, in our subsequent conversations on that subject, the reason he now assigns, for that vote, to wit: that Converse was in favor of the abolition of the Internal Revenue System, and Morrison was opposed to abolishing it. I remember also, after the Committee reported the Platform and it was adopted, that Mr. Carr remarked to me, that it turned out fortunately for our Party that he voted for Converse and caused the tie vote because Mr. Hay, the temporary Chairman, appointed an equal number of gentlemen on the sub committee representing the two extremes of our Party on that measure. Soon after Mr. Carr and I separated, he to attend a meeting of his Committee at the Iroquois Club's Room, and I went direct to our Headquarters to meet some friends. I saw several of our delegates and reported my interview with Mr. Carr, to them and Gov. Vance; and all of them including Gov. Vance then insisted, *not formally, it is true*, that I should go to the Club Room and see Mr. Carr again, as they had recently learned that the question of Permanent Chairman would be called up at that very meeting. This I did, and you remember that in one of the Club's Rooms, under the Room where the Committee were in session, I met you, Mr. Hyman and my colleague, Mr. Strange, to whom I reported the object of my errand. I saw Mr. Carr, and told him, that several of the Delegates and Gov. Vance, hearing that the Permanent Chairmanship of the committee would be called up, had sent me to ask him to change his vote to Morrison, and he *again* promised me he would change his vote, which promise he faithfully kept, and the dead-lock, by his vote was broken.

The above account of that transaction is substantially correct in every particular, and I am very certain, that the whole transaction *must have escaped* the recollection of Mr. Carr, when he penned his reply.

Now, as to the other questions submitted to my consideration, I answer that you were my choice on that Committee, and I believe, if the Delegation had not acted so hurriedly, you would have been selected for that position, for I am certain that your views on the Tariff met the hearty approval of a majority of the Delegates, and that Mr. Carr's vote for Converse was approved *at Chicago* by only five or six members of our Delegation. I believe your nomination for Secretary was not included in Buxton's Substitute. No one, in my presence or hearing, said anything in any of the meetings of our Delegation against your selection for the position, and your account of Judge Ruffin's position or statement accords with my recollection of that transaction. I desire to add, not as pertinent to this controversy, but as a warning to the people, that the selection of Delegates to a National Convention is a very important matter, and that no man should ever be selected who forgets his trust—his agency, and reflects, not the will of those who sent him, but the *interests* of a few monopolists. As for myself, I would scorn to represent myself or my individual interest, to the detriment of my constituency believing, at all times, that honest manhood requires the recognition of the agency, and the faithful execution of the will of those who created it.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly, &c.

JAMES T. LEGRAND

Alas! Mr. Carr.

Schurz on Blaine.

Mr. Schurz, in his speech before the Brooklyn independents, thoroughly ventilated Blaine's record, and read some of the Mulligan letters and other documents to prove the correctness of his charges. We copy the following as an illustration of his clever method of discussion:

How often have you had to read and to hear these days that, as Mr. Blaine is pursued with charges and abuses, so were Washington and Lincoln pursued, and that between these three there is really little difference. What a comparison! It is true Washington was called by his enemies a monarchist and Lincoln a baboon. But we cannot learn that either of them found it necessary to defend himself against the imputation. If the friends of Mr. Blaine want to establish a real parallel between him and them they should carefully examine Washington and Lincoln's private correspondence. Among Washington's letters they would have to find one somewhat like this:

HEADQUARTERS CONTINETAL ARMY.

To W. Fisher, Esq., Army Contractor:

My Dear Mr. Fisher—Your offer to admit me to a participation in your beef contract is very generous. Accept my thanks. But I want more. You spoke of your friend Caldwell, who has the flour contract, as willing to dispose of a share of his interest to me. I wish he would make the proposition definite. Tell him that I feel I shall not prove a deadhead in the enterprise. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful.

Sincerely your friend,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

P. S.—In looking over my order books I find that when Mr. Caldwell delivered the last lot of flour there was some irregularity, which induced the commissary of the army to refuse acceptance. I promptly cut the red tape by ordering the commissary to accept the delivery at once, so that I saved Mr. Caldwell much trouble in getting the flour passed and in obtaining his money. Thus, without knowing him, I did him a favor which must have been worth much to him. Let him hurry up his proposition to me. G. W.

Or in Mr. Lincoln's private correspondence they migh look for a letter somewhat like this:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

My Dear Mr. Fisher—Your agent, Mr. Blaine, a very smart young man apparently, who got your Spencer Rifle adopted by the Ordnance Department, brought me your very generous offer for a share in the contract, for which accept my thanks. I learn, also, of your friend Mr. Caldwell's disposition to let me have a share of his interest in the manufacture of belts and and cartridge boxes. Let him make me a definite proposition as quickly as possible. I tell you, I am not going to be a deadhead in that enterprise. I feel it. There are lots of channels in which I can make myself useful. By the way, can you tell Mr. Caldwell that I did him a great favor some time ago without knowing him. A large lot of belts and cartridge boxes were detained here because the ordnance officers wanted more time to inspect them. But the troops needed them, and I ordered them to be hurried to the front, and Caldwell got his money. You see? I want him to send me a definite proposition at once.

Yours truly,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Well, if such letters could be found among Washington's and Lincoln's private correspondence, and if it could be further discovered that Washington and Lincoln had publicly declared that the interest they had in those contracts was only such as any other citizen might have purchased on the Boston market, and that they could not have exercised any power with regard to those contracts, because in the one case it was the business of the commissary, and in the other of the Ordnance Department; and if Washington and Lincoln had taker those letters from Mr. Fisher's bookkeeper without authority and kept them, notwithstanding a promise to return them; and if Washington and Lincoln, before a committee of Congress investigating these things, had time and again protested against inquiry into their private business; and if Washington and Lincoln had accumulated large fortunes while in office—then, I admit, the parallel would be justified, and Washington and Lincoln, too, might be enrolled in the order of Americans with a big A.

GENERAL SCALES ON INTERNAL REVENUE AND THE TARIFF.—In his rejoinder to Dr. York at Newton, General Scales said:

My competitor charged in his speech that the Democratic party was opposed in the last Congress to the repeal of the Internal Revenue tax, and says that I voted for Mr. Carlisle for Speaker, who was opposed to repealing the tax. Mr. Carlisle favored a compromise. He so declared in a caucus of the Democratic party. The compromise was to pass the Morrison Tariff Bill and repeal a portion of the Internal Revenue taxes. These two measures were to go through together. The Morrison bill was lost. Had it been passed, the Internal Revenue taxes on brandy and tobacco would have been repealed.

And, except for Mr. Converse and his handful of renegades, the action of the Democratic caucus would have found expression through the Democratic majority in the House, and the responsibility thrown upon the Republican Senate of defeating, if they dared, the known will of a vast majority of the American people.

THE CLAN MACPHERSON.—Our friend, Rev. J. P. McPherson, has received from his clansman and friend, and the OBSERVER's recent correspondent, John D. Macpherson, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, of Washington City, a superbly printed memorial book, containing an account of the ceremonies attending the celebration of the golden wedding of the chief of the clan, Cluny Macpherson, C. B., and Mrs. Macpherson, of Cluny, which took place Dec. 20, 1882. The present chief is the twentieth in succession from Gillicattan Mor, (head of the Clan Chattan who occupied Lochaber in the thirteenth century,) and distinguished himself in the famous Black Watch and in the First Royal Scots. He is the descendant of that valiant Cluny who had so gallantly fought and suffered for "Bonnie Prince Charlie," and is the recognized head of the famous family whose descendants are so numerous in Cumberland and the adjacent Scotch counties.

DAVIS OF CATAWBA.—One of the most brilliant and learned men and, using the word politician in its highest sense, one of the best equipped politicians in the State, is Capt. R. B. Davis, of Catawba, who was selected to nominate Stedman in the State Convention, and of whose speech in the recent Convention of the 7th Congressional District, nominating Col. Arnfield, the last issue of the Hickory *Press* speaks in high commendation.

Whether as the dashing Captain of artillery in command of his battery in the late war, as an instructor of youth, as a scientific and successful tobacco planter, as a Legislator, or as an eloquent and powerful political campaigner and expounder of true Democratic doctrine, Captain Davis never fails to bring into play the full strength of his remarkable and versatile genius. He is destined to high honors at the hands of the party he serves so well, which nothing but his retiring modesty has prevented his earlier attainment of.

THE OBSERVER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

During the pending campaign—that is to say, from the present time until the first of December—the OBSERVER will be mailed, post-paid, at the following rates, to one address or separately, viz

One copy,	.50
Three copies,	1.25
Five "	2.00
Ten "	3.75
Twenty "	7.00

The attention of campaign clubs and others in all the Counties of the Third Congressional District is invited to the OBSERVER as the vehicle not only of general political news in the exciting period upon which the country is just now entering, but of information specially interesting to voters in this District.

Advertisers will also find their purposes better served than ever during this period, at the same rates as heretofore.

Address

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

SCALES AND YORK.—On Monday some 2,000 people listened to the discussion between General Scales and his competitor at Morganton. Scales is said to be in splendid health and is producing a great impression. The next meetig will be at Lenoir on Saturday.

Butler's Candidacy.

We are not in the habit of paying much attention to the views of that unique, and usually Republican, journal, the New York *Herald;* but since it has anchored itself, as it were, by hoisting at the head of its columns the names of the Democratic candidates—a badge of loyalty very necessary in the case of newspapers whose record is uncertain—it is well enough to hear what it has to say. Just now, it is talking about General Butler's candidacy, and makes some ingenious suggestions concerning that complication of the situation, as follows:

We cannot agree with those who regard the candidacy of General Butler as intended or likely to help the Blaine ticket. In our judgment it will weaken the Blaine vote, and in our belief General Butler, and Mr. Dana, who is supporting him very ably and vigorously in the *Sun*, do not mean to help the Blaine crowd to elect their chief.

General Butler and Mr. Dana are both able and astute politicians. They are both opposed to Mr. Blaine and his surroundings on public and patriotic grounds. To plan or do that which would help Mr. Blaine into the White House would argue them either blunderers in politics or insincere in their public professions and at heart unpatriotic and corrupt. We do not believe them liable to either of these charges. Nobody has ever called General Butler a fool, but to suppose him deliberately playing second fiddle to Mr. Blaine, a man in whom he can have no confidence and whose public career seems to him contemptible and mischievous, would be to argue him weak-minded. As for his leading supporter in the press, Mr. Dana, no one has ever ventured to doubt the sincerity or ardor of his patriotism or his great ability as a practical statesman. He is no blunderer or pretender. He meant precisely what he wrote in the *Sun* on the 29th of June:—

"Sooner than join in making James G. Blaine President of the United States we would quit work, burn up our pen and leave to other and perhaps rasher heads the noble controversies of politics and the defence of popular self-government."

And again in the *Sun* for July 13, after the nomination of Governor Cleveland:—

"We propose to do what we can toward beating Mr. Blaine. He is not fit to be President, in our opinion, by reason of both moral and mental deficiencies; and, so far as lies in our dower, we shall endeavor to have the American people reject him as decidedly as we reject the invitation of our correspondent."

Nor do we believe Mr. Dana has undertaken to advocate in the *Sun* the candidacy of General Butler without carefully considering its effect; the *Sun* on July 12 showed what considerations were then occupying his mind:—

"The question [of the election] may be somewhat complicated by the running of a third candidate, or it may not. As to this point the decision will rest with General Butler. He has been nominated by the greenbackers and anti-monopolists, but it is not yet known whether or not he will stand. Should he stand, will he be able to get votes enough to render doubtful the election of either Blaine or Cleveland? If not, what would be the effect of his presence as a third candidate? Would he draw away votes from Cleveland or from Blaine? Would the workingmen and the citizens of Irish descent, who are undoubtedly hostile to Cleveland, prefer to vote for Butler, or would they go straight over to Blaine? Will the canvass go with a rush one way or the other, or will it be dull and dubious? All these are problems that will add to the peculiar interests of this election."

The political situation seems to us to stand thus:—The nomination of the Blaine ticket by the management of a combination of star route and other jobbers and speculators is offensive to a very great mass of honest and devoted republicans, who believe that the election of this ticket would mean ruin to the reputation of their party, and destruction to it. They wish, therefore, not as democrats, but as republicans, to defeat the Blaine people. Many of them do not want to vote a democratic ticket, even in this emergency. That may be prejudice, but it is at any rate a matter of fact. To them other candidates—Mr. St. John, the prohibitionist, or the proposed "native American" ticket, or even General Butler—will be welcome.

On the other hand, no one doubts, we suppose, that the democratic ticket does not please some who have hitherto acted with that party. The Blaine people were very quick to see this. They have been assiduously courting this democratic vote, and bargaining with those who are supposed to "control" it, and who no doubt influence it. The great republican defection has deeply alarmed the Blaine managers; they fear a political tidal wave, their hope has been to get enough democratic votes in a State like New York to offset the certain republican loss.

We believe that the appearance of General Butler as a candidate will be a death blow to these hopes and plans of the Blaine managers. We will go further and say that we believe it is designed by both General Butler and Mr. Dana, his most influential supporter, for this end.

The various tickets before the country will, we believe, all help in that one thing which is necessary for the country's honor and welfare. The prohibitionists ought to pull so great a vote in Iowa as to deprive the Blaine combination of the electoral vote of that State. They ought to have a serious effect upon the vote in Maine and possibly in Illinois. A Massachusette independent republican writes us his fear that the candidacy of General Butler will give that State to Mr. Blaine. We do not see why. The object of the anti Blaine republicans is to defeat the Blaine ticket. If to do that it should be necessary for them to plump for General Butler rather than for Governor Cleveland they need not hesitate to do so. To give the electoral vote of the State, if necessory, to General Butler might be unpleasent to their prejudices, but it could do no harm, and it would take the State away from Mr. Blaine and do that much to defeat his election and all the evil that implies.

Meantime the *Herald* advises all its readers to vote the democratic ticket. Every vote cast for Cleveland and Hendricks helps to defeat the Blaine combination, which is the most scandalous and mischievous, for every honest and legitimate interest of the country, that has ever been made up. Governor Cleveland has shown himself honest, capable and courageous in the great office of Governor of New York. The qualities he has there shown are urgently needed in the Presidency, and his election will make that "change" which all good citizens feel to be necessary.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS ON THE RIVER MAIL.—The portion of this issue of the OBSERVER sent by th River mail this A. M., was printed before the letter of August 11 concerning Mr. Carr's case was added. Subscribers by the River route will therefore receive this complete copy in addition to the other.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

COL. GREEN TO OPEN THE CAMPAIGN AT LILLINGTON.

The following note explains itself:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 12, '84.

Major E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—Please announce in your next issue that I will speak at Lillington on Tuesday, the 19th inst., (court week), and that other Democratic speakers will probably be present, and oblige,

Yours truly,

W. J. GREEN.

Harnett Nominations.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Harnett County Democratic Convention met to-day, and nominated Daniel Stewart for the House of Representatives; John A. Green for Sheriff; Henry T. Spears for Register of Deeds; A. A. Bethea for County Treasurer; J. A. Stewart for Surveyor; W. F. Marsh for Coroner. S.

Josiah Turner has declared himself an independent candidate for Congress from the 4th district.

The New York *Sun*, which now shines for Butler, gives Blaine the go by, and occupies itself stabbing Cleveland.

EGYPT AND GENERAL GORDON.—Now that it seems to be pretty clear, says the Baltimore *Sun*, that Gen. Gordon does not need relief, but, on the contrary, is making it right uncomfortable for the Mahdi about Khartoum, Mr. Gladstone has decided to relieve him with a column of troops about 2,500 strong by way of the Nile. Gen. Stephenson will be in command, and on reaching Dongola will expect to add to his force a paid contingent from the tribes west of the Nile. Preparations for the expedition have been making for some time, a number of steamers having been pushed as far as possible up the Nile and small bodies of soldiers sent ahead to feel the way. It is a question whether Mr. Gladstone means no more than appears on the surface in deciding at this late day to help Gen. Gordon. There will be need of additional English troops in Egypt if Lord Northbrook's mission to that country means what it is supposed to mean, and no better way could be devised to mask their march upon Cairo than to say they are needed for the relief of Gordon, or to take the place of other troops that have ascended the Nile.

The Crop Report.

Under date of August 9th the department of agriculture reports the condition of cotton as improved in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. The improvement is especially manifest in Mississippi and Louisiana. In North Carolina and Georgia its average status is unchanged since the July report. In South Carolina, Florida and Alabama excessive rains have caused a weedy growth and shedding of forms and have prevented cultivation. In Texas a drouth has caused a loss of one point and raised serious apprehensions for the future. The temperature of the past month has been either normal or higher than the average in the Mississippi valley and lower on the Atlantic coast and Alabama, the region of increased rainfall. The cotton moth has appeared in the Gulf States and worms are reported in a few counties, but no damage has as yet resulted.

The plant is generally reported late and deficient as yet in fruit, but in a condition to give good results with favorable weather, deferred frosts, or show a heavy depreciation with a continued excess of rain in one section and drought in another. The average of condition has advanced from 86 in July to a little above 87. So far this is as favorable as in six years of the past ten. The August report has shown a decline from the record of the preceding month, the exceptions being 1876, 1880, and 1882. The State averages are, Virginia, 88; North Carolina, 87; South Carolina, 91; Georgia, 90; Florida, 97; Alabama, 92; Mississippi, 89; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 79; Arkansas, 87; Tennessee, 92. The advances since the first of the month indicated improvement from seasonable rains in Texas.

The condition of corn averages the same as in the July report, and is higher than in any August since 1880. It has been exceeded but three times in ten years; in 1875, 1879 and 1880, when it was 99 in each instance. There has been an improvement in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, New Jersey and the Pacific coast. A slight decline in condition is reported in Ohio, Indianna, Illinois and in some of the Southern States. A drought has prevailed in portions of the Ohio valley and in Texas, with considerable severity, reducing the condition of corn six points. The averages of the principle States are: New York, 94; Maryland, 94; Virginia, 95; North Carolina, 97; South Carolina, 94, Georgia, 97; Alabama, 99; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 87; Texas, 83; Arkansas, 91; Tennessee, 99; Pennsylvania, 90; Kentucky, 91; Ohio, 81; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 92; Iowa, 103; Missouri, 102, Kansas, 101; Nebraska, 105.

The report for wheat includes only the spring wheat region. The average is 98; one point higher than in the two last good spring wheat years, and higher than in any year since 1877.

The average condition of oats is 94, one point lower than in 1883. The crop has been harvested in the lower latitudes, and promises a fine yield in most of the northern States.

The condition of rye averages 97, the same as last month. Some is harvested, and the other is ripening. Barley also maintains its high condition, and buckwheat promises a full crop, on an area about the same as last year.

Tobacco promises a large crop. The averages for the principle States are: Massachusetts 85; Connecticut 92; Pennsylvania 82; Maryland 102; Virginia 97; North Carolina 99; Tennessee 103; Kentucky 97; Ohio 74.

The prospect is favorable for another large crop of potatoes, not so full as that of last year, on an area 3 per cent smaller. Present indications point to a crop of about 10 per cent less than that of 1883, with a larger difference if future conditions should be less favorable.

Schurz on Cleveland's Record.

At the end of his scathing criticism on Mr. Blaine's public career in his recent speech in Baltimore, Mr. Carl Schurz made some remarks upon the public record of Gov. Cleveland, which, as coming from a republican, constitue a valuable tribute to the democratic candidate's reputation for personal and political honesty and administrative ability. "Never," said Mr. Schurz, "has the democratic party presented a candidate whom every friend of good government, democrat or republican, could see step into the presidential chair with a greater feeling of security than Grover Cleveland." True, he is not a statesman in the sense that word must take to be applicable to Mr. Blaine. "If he were, it would be dangerous to vote for him. He evidently has not the genius to be all things to everybody. He is not magnetic enough to draw every rascal to his support, nor is he brilliant enough to cover the whole world with his flighty schemes. But he possesses the kind of statesmanship which is now specially required and for which Mr. Blaine has conspicuously disqualified himself—the statesmanship of honest and efficient administration." What is now needed in Washington is that the laws be faithfully and efficiently executed. To secure that end a President is required who will introduce and maintain honest and efficient methods for the execution of the laws and enforce the necessary responsibility. "This is administration, and this is, under present circumstances, the principal business of the Executive. No flights genius, therefore, is required to make business for the government, but what we want is solid ability and courageous integrity to see to it that the business which is found there will be done." That Gov. Cleveland possesses this useful kind of statesmanship in a high degree Mr. Schurz thinks every one who has impartially observed his course will admit. When, as plain Mr. Cleveland, he entered upon his duties as mayor of Buffalo a few years ago, he used these words: "It seems to me that a successful and faithful administration of the government of a city may be accomplished by constantly bearing in mind that we are the trustees and agents of our fellow-citizens, holding their funds in sacred trust to be expended for their benefit."

While not specially brilliant nor original, these word, Mr. Schurz declares, "contain after all the fundamental principles of honest and efficient administration, applicable not only to a city, but to a State and to a nation." With such courage did Mr. Cleveland apply them as the executive of the city of Buffalo that he was called to the executive chair at Albany, and then again so courageously and successfully did he apply them in the wider sphere of the governorship of the Empire State that the patriots of both parties now wish to see him transfer the exercise of his matter-of-fact but useful abilities to Washington. "Here is a man whose ideas of honest, intelligent and efficient administration are remarkably clear; who has not only promised but performed; who has proved himself to possess to an eminent degree the principal requisites of executive efficiency—incorruptible integrity, a well-informed mind, devotion to duty, a cool judgment, a high sense of official honor, a keen sense of justice, and that rare courage which firmly resists, where the public good requires it, not only the opposition of a hostile party, but—what is more difficult—the entreaty of friends." With respect to the scandalous stories that have been invented to soil the private character of a man whose public life is without a stain, Mr. Schurz had this simply to say, that they were "monstrous calumnies," which would not permanently injure the man they were aimed at, but would "recoil on their inventors." They had been carefully inquired into by a number of reliable persons, and Mr. Schurz could affirm with confidence that they had no basis of fact.

BUTLER IN THE FIELD.—If his own words may be relied upon as evidence of his intentions, Gen. Butler's course in the presidential canvass is no longer open to question. He is not for Cleveland, though he was a delegate to the convention that nominated him. He is not for Blaine, nor is he for St. John and prohibition. He is for himself as the candidate of the greenback and labor parties. The reason why he has so long delayed this announcement is that he wishes to read Gov. Cleveland's letter of acceptance before he criticises it in his own, as he does not wish to "do him injustice." What the effect of Butler's candidacy will be for the two great parties it is not easy to say until it is known how many votes he can command. In Pennsylvania, where the mining population has grown disloyal to the republican party, he will probably weaken the Blaine vote. In New York he will enlist perhaps some part of the Tammany contingent. In his own State he will draw from both parties. But it is beyond dispute that Butler's procrastination has greatly lessened his hold upon all the parties with which he has recently been coquetting. In Massachusetts the democratic party organization is now bitterly hostile to him, and some of the more prominent greenback organs urge the nomination of another candidate. His boom as the friend of all parties was seriously impaired by his attendance at the Chicago convention. Whatever backing he had prior to July 8 seems now to have gone to pieces, and the only "party" he can now fairly expect to support the ex-Governor of Massachusetts is the New York *Sun*, which has for some time past been in search of a candidate.—*Baltimore Sun.*

BLAINE'S WAR RECORD.—The humor of the campaign, says the New York *Herald*, is increasing and may even become hilarious. Blaine on Thursday addressed the Grand Army men at Old Orchard Beach, and in the course of his remarks he said:—

When at last the war cloud burst I had the honor to be the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Patriotism was fervid, confidence was strong, and we younger members of the Legislature—I was but thirty-one years old myself—determined to do something very bold, something that we ventured to hope would be rather appalling to the Confederate government.

This something was to authorize the Government to raise ten regiments. After performing this act of marvellous bravery, Blaine's patriotism began to fall rapidly. He was the first person drafted in his district and at once secured a substitute at a cost of two hundred dollars, which sum he afterward claimed from the city, and his claim was allowed. His substitute remained at Augusta until he was detected in selling for money certain certificates, when he was thrown into jail and remained there until the end of the war.

An ambassador once demanded an apology from the court where he was stationed because, as he claimed, he had been "kicked in the person of his servant." Blaine has no war record save that which is embodied in the record of his substitute, and what a record that is we have just shown. In the light of these facts the great claim that Blaine has on the votes of the Grand Army, his "comrades in arms," must be apparent.

The Democratic electors are as follows: W. H. Kitchen, J. N. Staples, Donnell Gilliam, C. W. McClammy, B. H. Bunn, R. B. Glenn, Alfred Rowland, Richard C. Puryear, R. McBrayer, M. H. Justice.

The first district has still to make its selection.

A MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The medical congress was opened at Copenhagen on Saturday in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark, the Council of State and the King and Queen of Greece. The congress includes 350 Danes, 100 Swedes, 100 Norwegians and 800 persons of other nationalities.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McNEILL & Co—Music Store.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—Mackerel.
JOHN M. ROSE—Freight Notice.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—Tokay Grapes.
W. PRIOR & SON—Progress—Merit.
T. S. LUTTERLOH—Special Proceeding.
A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Calem Cassimeres.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Manchester Plaids.
M. A. DAUPHIN—Louisiana State Lottery.
JAS. S. MORRISON—C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

ABOUT TOWN.

BASE BALL NOTICE.—The members of the Base Ball Club are requested to meet at the Cedar Field Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

THE 16TH AT RED SPRINGS.—A large number of persons expect to attend the reunion and picnic at Red Springs on the 16th.

SUMMER NIGHTS.—What with the rattle of drums at the armories and the lively notes from McIntyre Hall, (where the Brass Band holds regular practice), the city is anything but too quiet, after nightfall.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The congregation of the Zion Methodist Church (colored) in this place are having thier Chapel altered and inproved by raising the roof and gallery. After completing the alterations it is to be handsomely painted within and without.

ROCKFISH FARMERS' CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Farmers' Club of Rockfish Township, next Tuesday, August 19th, at Beaver Creek Factory, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the President. A punctual attendance is desired.

BASE BALL.—The match game of base ball played Monday at the Cedar Field by the Town and Harrington Hill Nines was won by the latter, the score standing 30 to 16. These country chaps are hard to beat at base ball or anything else.

COLLOQUY BETWEEN TWO OF OUR CITIZENS.—"John, buy some of those peaches; only 75 cents a bushel." "No, Sam, I won't. I lugged a bushel home yesterday. They were awful heavy before I got there, too, and found that every pound of peaches took two pounds of sugar to preserve them. Let them alone Sam," and Sam did.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—With this issue a supplement is sent out containing the Premium List of the 23d Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society—which will speak for itself. But we refer to it for the purpose of calling attention to an error in the second premium in Department A, which should read "on *one* acre of upland" &c., instead of "on *four* acres," &c.

THE DRAYMENS' FESTIVAL.—The draymen's annual festival, held at the fair grounds on the 8th, was a very enjoyable affair. The street parade was large and creditable. Before the large company were called to the well loaded tables prepared for them, short and appropriate addresses were made by Col. Green, Mr. R. S. Huske, Capt. James B. Smith and Messrs. H. McD. Robinson, Z. B. Newton and James W. Atkinson.

CUMBERLAND TOBACCO.—Capt. J. B. Smith has brought to this office a fine specimen of tobacco grown by Mr. T. S. Lutterloh on his place (the old General Holmes place) three miles west of town. It is evident that the weed which flourishes in the middle and upper counties of North Carolina can be grown successfully here. Keep the ball moving, gentlemen. Diversify your crops, having an eye specially on tobacco, and we will not have to lament the dull seasons sandwiched between the others, but it will be a busy season the year round.

SUNDRY ITEMS.—A farmer says that the fair weather of this week has been of at least $1000 a day benefit to the cotton crop of this county.

If you want to see as fine, if not the finest field of cotton in the State, walk through Mr. Thos. McDaniel's farm in Campbellton.

We learn that the demand for brick is so heavy that Messrs. Tolar & Poe find it hard to keep up with their local orders.

FAYETTEVILLE ABROAD.—His many friends here will be glad to learn of the well-doing of Mr. E. H. Hall, son of our townsman, Mr. Henry G. Hall, in his South-western home. The McGregor, Texas, *Plaindealer* of August 9, says that "Mr. E. H. Hall, formerly cashier of the Texas and St. Louis R. R. at Waco and as gentlemanly an agent as ever held that position, has been appointed agent at Gatesville and took his place last Wednesday morning."

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Jno. Rose, of Goldsboro, who with his family is visiting relatives here, preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning.

Mr. Geo. P. McNeill and family and Mr. Jas. D. McNeill left for Morehead last week.

Mr. W. S. Prior who has recently visited South Carolina and Georgia as well as various parts in this State, reports fine crops every where.

Mr. N. J. McDuffie is also in the city on a short visit.

Mrs. Hall, *nee* Ashe of North Carolina, the wife of Judge Samuel Hall of the Supreme Court of Georgia (who, by the way is a native of Brunswick and a cousin of T. G. Hall, Esq., of this county); and Mrs. Haslam, a daughter of the late Governor Winslow, are in town, on a visit to Mrs. Haslam's sister, Mrs. H. R. Horne.

Mr. Cornelius Hill and family of Frederick City, Md., are in the city, visiting Dr. H. G. Hill.

The 91st Anniversary of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.

The 91st anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, Maj. McKethan, will be celebrated with great eclat on Friday, August 22d. The anniversary, as every body knows, is the 23d, but as this occurs on Saturday, the day before has been chosen for its celebration, as the natal day of this celebrated organization is always a holiday in Fayetteville.

Great preparations have been made to observe the event appropriately. An excursion train will be run from Shoe Heel, on which ample accommodations for ladies as well as gentlemen will be provided, upon the following schedule:

Leave Shoe Heel at 7.15 A. M.	Fare,	round trip	$1
Floral College, 7.32.	do	do	$1
Wakulla, 7.50.	do	do	$1
Red Springs, 8.25.	do	do	75
Shandon, 8.40.	do	do	50
Lumber Bridge, 9.00.	do	do	50
McNatt's, 9.15.	do	do	50
Rockfish, 9.43.	do	do	50
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10.00.			

Returning, leave Fayetteville at 11.00 P. M.

General Taylor and Staff of the 2d Brigade, and Col. Worth and Staff of the 2d Regiment, are expected to be present. The Shoe Heel Rifles and the Lafayette Light Infantry will participate, and the whole, forming a Battalion of 150 soldiers, will be reviewed by Inspector General Cameron.

Following is the Programme:

The Company will meet at their armory at 9 o'clock a. m., and march to the armory of the LaFayette Light Infantry. From there the two Companies will march to the depot to receive the Shoe Heel Rifles, and the Battalion will march at 10.15 to the front of the Fayetteville Hotel for inspection and review by Inspector General Cameron. After the review the Companies will march to the rifle ranges for target practice. From the shooting, the Companies will return to the Fayetteville Hotel for dinner at 4 P. M.

Display of fire works at 7.45 P. M.

Annual address before the Company at Williams Hall at 8 o'clock, by Mr. H. A. London, of Pittsboro.

Presentation of prizes.

A Grand Military Ball—which will begin promptly at 9 o'clock.

The Pic Nic and Soldiers Reunion at Red Springs.

On Saturday, the 16th, the annual pic nic and re-union of Confederate Soldiers will be held at the Red Springs in Robeson County. In the advertising columns will be found the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad's schedule of the excursion trains which will be run on that day to Red Springs.

The re-union proper is that of the "Scotch Tigers", Co. D of the 51st Reg't. Col. Hector McKethan and the "Highland Boys," Co. G. of the 54th Reg't. But all ex-Confederate soldiers especially, and the public generally, are cordially invited to join in the merry-making, and to listen to the annual address which it is expected will be delivered by Governor Jarvis and to other addresses by the distinguished speakers, including Governor Vance, who have been invited.

We regret that we have been unable to procure in time a roll of Maj. Love's company, the Higeland Boys; but give below the complete roll of the Scotch Tigers (Co. D) furnished us by Mr. S. J. Cobb, Jr., of Lumber Bridge, a wounded soldier of the Company:

The following is a complete roll of Company D, 51st Regiment N. C. Troops, (Scotch Tigers):

1st Capt Maj J R McDonald, *2d Capt Robert J McEachern, 3d Capt John D Malloy; *1st Lieut James B McCallum, Lieut Hector McEachern, *Lieut Francis S Currie, Lieut Wm R Boone, Serg't Peter P McRae, Serg't Murdock McKinnon, Serg't Wm McKenzie, *Serg't Hector R Graham, Serg't Timothy P McPhaul, Serg't A G Johnson; Corp'l Pinkney G Kinlaw, Corp'l Francis H Conoly, *Corp'l Dennis L Carlyle, *Corp'l Randal M Currie, Corp'l James A McNeill; *Ervin H Baxley, Milton Baxter, *Anderson R Barker, Henry Blanchet, Jas Burney, Chas H Burney, Arch'd Brown, Peter Brown, *Jas R Cameron, *David B Carlyle, *Atlas Carlyle, Ervin Carlyle, Joshua Carver, Stephen J. Cobb, Jr, Jno C Conoly, William S Conoly, Jno A Conoly, *Thomas J Conoly, James Council, William Council, Jno M Council, Arch'd M Currie, *Dan'l J Currie, *Gilbert G Currie, *Dan'l McG Currie, *Hugh Dallas, Elias S Davis *Ervin Q Davis, Wm J Davis, Hanson Davis, *Simeon B Edge, Jas A Evans, *Duncan C Evans, *Wm H Fowler, *Ollin Godwin, Arch'd Graham, *Rob't Graham, Geo A Graham, James C Graham, Duncan J Graham, *Malcom Galbraith *Henry Green, Wm J Hair, Lewis Hardin, Hugh Hardin, *Elisha Harrell, Amos Howell, Lewis Humphrey, Wm J Humphrey, Matthew Humphrey, Duncan C Humphrey, Sidney P Klarpp, *Robert F Little, *Gilbert G Little, James A Little *Duncan Little, Peter Livingston, *John Lienpo, *Geo W Leggett, *Wm McK Lumsden, *Willis Malone, Levi Mason, Henry H McCallum, *Wm McCormac, Arch'd N McDonald, Jas A McDonald, Henry J McDonald, Geo P McDonald, *Malcom J McDonald, Malcom A McDougald, John D McGeachy, Alex C McGeachy, *Hugh McGoogan, *Daniel A McGugan, John A McLean, Martin McLean Daniel McLean, *Dan'l J McMillan, *Neill A McMillan, Hector J McMillan, *Geo D McMillan, Wm J McMillan, *Malcom McMillan, *John McInnis, Malcom W McRae, Malcom L McRae, *Roderick S McRae, *Geo A McKay, *Neill McKinnon, John P Mercer, Miles V Mercer, *Saul McMercer, *Dan'l A Moerison, Jacob Muslewhite, Arch'd Muslewhite, Lewis Muslewhite, Calvin Muslewhite, Randall Muslewhite, *Nathan Muslewhite, *Augustus Muslewhite, *Ralzamon Muslewhite, Abel Muslewhite, *Neill L. McF Nelson, Jackson Overton, Robert M Patterson, Malloy Patterson, *James Powers, Henry Powers, *Amos L Rozier, Rob't A Rozier, *Evander C Rozier, Wesley S Russell, *Wm H Scott, *Wm J Smith, Clayton Smith, *Jas Stuart, Andrew J Stone, Thos J Seriven, *Dan'l Shaw, Malcom Shaw, *John A Shaw, *Arch'd J Shaw, *Norman Shaw, Isaac Taylor, Tristram L Wallace, *John E Webb, James West, *Angus J Wilkes, Neill D White, Dan'l White, Jno W Willis, Albert B Wood, John Wood, Andrew J Woodell.

Those marked thus * are dead.

Number enlisted in the Company during the war 152. Number supposed to be now living 90. Whole number of casualties, including killed, wounded and captured during the war 100.

THOMPSON—MIMS.—Fayetteville beaux and belles will be interested in news of the brilliant marriage in Atlanta, on Saturday, of Miss Emma Mims of that city, (whose visits to Fayetteville are remembered with so much pleasure,) to Mr. Joseph Thompson. The ceremony, which was solemnized in St. Phillip's church, was performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Beckwith, of the diocese of Georgia, and the rector of the church, the Rev. J. G. Armstrong, D. D. The floral decorations were elaborate in the extreme, the altar being a mass of flowers and lights. An elegant reception was afterward held at Maj. Mims's residence. At midnight Mr. and Mrs. Thompson with a select party started on a private car for the Pacific coast.

Florida, it is said, will give 5,000 majority for the Democratic electoral ticket.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT—A SOUVENIR.—When General Lafayette paid his memorable visit to our historic town in the year 1824, he was met at the river on arrival of the boat by a grand deputation of citizens and soldiery, who escorted him to the "Town House" which stood on the present site of the Market House, where he was formally received by the town authorities and introduced to the thousands of men and women who were eager to grasp the hand of theirs and their country's friend. During his stay here he received much attention, a grand dinner and ball being given him. Before leaving he formally visited "Phoenix Lodge" of Masons, being of high rank in that fraternity. These reminiscences are suggested by observing that our county Treasurer, Mr. Jas. D. Nott, has in daily use a pair of hames which were used on one of the horses attached to the carriage in which Lafayette rode up from the river. The carriage, although past using, is also in possession of Mr. Nott. The hames are heavier than the modern ones and are silver plated.

KERR CRAIG, ESQ.—The nominee of the Democratic Convention of the 7th District, is a citizen of Rowan county—a member of the bar,—is about forty years of age,—a native of Catawba county, where he was partly educated. His father, Hon. Burton Craig, was an eminent lawyer and politician. He lived in Catawba near Newton many years, and removed in 1850 to Salisbury, for the practice of his profession. He was a member of Congress during several terms. Kerr Craig is an unobtrusive gentleman, but a lawyer of ability. He did not seek the nomination. It sought him. He was an officer in the Confederate Army, and discharged his duty bravely and efficiently. He was in the battle of Gettysburg and received there a wound. He has been a member of the Legislature, and was always a firm Democrat. He is well and favorably known in Catawba county where many of the companions of his boyhood reside. He is a man of commanding person—a good speaker,—and of spotless reputation as a citizen and gentleman. He will be a strong man before the people, who delight to honor men like him.—*Hickory Press.*

MARRIED.

McLEOD—WATSON—In the Presbyterian Church, in Huntersville, N. C., on the 6th of August, by the Rev. A. McFadyen, assisted by the Rev. A. M. Watson, Prof. JOHN W. McLEOD, of West Virginia, and Miss WILLIE WATSON, daughter of the minister assisting.

DIED.

LAMB.—In Memphis, Tennessee, on the 31st of July, Mr. GEORGE H. LAMB, a brother of our esteemed townsman, Mr. J. M. Lamb, aged 30 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fortune's Freaks—Scattered Everywhere.

Does history repeat itself in vain? Let no man doubt that The Louisiana State Lottery did, on Tuesday, July 15th, at noon, decide by the 170th Grand Monthly Distribution, who should get $265,500 in sums from $75,000 down. All information can be had from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. No. 12,333 drew 1st capital of $75,-000, one fifth paid to a citizen of Canadaville, Tenn., collected through Bank of Commerce, Memphis. No 99,204 drew the 2d capital, $25,-000, sold in fifths—one to N. M. Sewell, Spring Creek, Tenn.; paid through 1st National Bank of Jackson, Tenn; another to E. B. Comstock, 295 Ninth St., Milwaukee, Wis. No. 47,879 drew the 3d capital prize, sold in San Francisco, Cal. Nos. 12,562 and 67,552 drew the 4th capital prizes of $5,000, sold in fifths—one to Phillip Reis, cor. Locust and Caliope sts., New Orleans—one to Chris Heitinger, Memphis, Tenn., another to Mrs. Emma J. Hoggard, Norfolk, Va., etc., etc. It all goes over again on Tuesday, Sept 9th. Let the reader obtain an interest in the next event. It will not break him and may make him. Quien sabe?

IF WORMS CHANGE THE COMPLEXION they have a tendency to destroy the vital energies that sustain and promote health and life, therefore, at the first indication of worms, administer Shriner's Indian Vermifuge.

Fayetteville Market.

Corrected weekly by D. J. Purdie & Co.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	12½@09	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	11½@00	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@09	Green,	5@50
BAGGING—	9@10	IRON—	
BEEF—		American,	3@4
On foot,	3@3½	Swedes,	5@6
Dressed,	6@7	LARD—	
BEESWAX—	22@24	North Carolina,	10@12
BUTTER—		Western,	10@12
North Carolina,	20@25	LEATHER—	
Northern,	35@40	Upper,	35@40
COFFEE—		Sole,	00@00
Java,	20@30	Harness,	28@32
Rio,	12½@15	MOLASSES—	35@45
COTTON YARN—	1.00	NAILS—	
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	10 penny—basis	$3.00
CHICKENS—	12½@25	PORK—	6½@7
EGGS—	10@12	POTATOES—	
FLOUR—		Sweet,	60@
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@.460	Irish, bush	75@1.00
Wes. Fam.	4.25@.475	SALT—	1.00@0.00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SUGARS—	
GRAIN—		Coffee,	7@8½
Corn,	90@95	Granulated,	9@10
Oats,	40@00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
Rye,	1.00@00	SHUCKS—	65@75
Pease,	1.50@1.75	TALLOW—	5@6
HAY—		WOOL—	16@00
		SPIRITS—	
		Corn Whiskey,	2.05
		Rye Whiskey,	4.00
		Apple Brandy,	3.80

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

DEALERS IN

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10@11
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 150@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	26@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 5—12 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steady at 28½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 97½ cts. for Strained and 1.02½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

MANCHESTER PLAIDS.

I TAKE pleasure in stating that I have secured the agency for these goods for the

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This brand of goods has long been before the public, but now the management of the Factory and the manufacture of the goods have changed hands completely and entirely, and greater care and attention is given to the manufacture of the Plaids, than ever before. It is the purpose of the present management to place their goods in the front rank of Southern products, and they are rapidly attaining the desired result.

Enquiries by Mail as to Prices, &c., Solicited.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Aug. 14, 1884. 1t

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

Opening of a New Line for Freight and Passengers.

GREENSBORO, FAYETTEVILLE, SHOE HEEL, WILMINGTON.

THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY has been completed from Greensboro via Fayetteville to Shoe Heel, connecting with the Carolina Central at Shoe Heel for Wilmington, and asks the patronage of the public.

Rates for Freight and Passengers will be made as liberal as any road in the State.

This is the straightest and shortest connection that can be made from Wilmington and the North and South Carolina Counties adjacent to Shoe Heel, to Northwestern points in North Carolina, and that North of Greensboro, reached by the Richmond & Danville system, and from Sanford by the Seaboard Air Line.

The Company guarantees prompt and safe transportation for Freight and Passengers to all points North and South at the most liberal rates.

For Freight Tariffs and Passenger Rates apply to Jno. M. Rose, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Fayetteville, N. C

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l F't and Pass. Ag't.
August 12, 1884. 80 4t

SALEM CASSIMERES.

IT is hardly necessary to make any statement as to the merits of these unsurpassed goods, and I merely wish to announce that

MY AGENCY FOR THIS TERRITORY

is still in force, and that I am the only party here handling these goods direct from the Manufacturers. For a number of years I have had control of these goods. The public appreciate them as is evidenced by the large sales yearly made of them, and I cheerfully

FULLY GUARANTEE EVERY YARD SOLD.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Aug 14, 1884. 1t

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Special Proceeding before Clerk Superior Court.

Z. B. Newton, Administrator of P. Taylor, vs. J. H. Taylor, B. R. Taylor, C. L. Taylor, A. H. Slocomb, L. F. Slocomb, J. M Matthews, Alice P Matthews, R. G. Haigh, M. J. Haigh, J. S. Banks, A. E. Banks, C. W. Elliott, S. D. Elliott, W. P. Elliott, Mary F. Elliott, W. V. Walsh, Kate B. Walsh, A. P. Hallett.

THE defendants above-named will take notice that they are summoned to appear before me on or before Monday, September 29th, 1884, and demur to or answer the complaint (petition for settlement of final account) which is filed in my office, or judgment will be granted for the relief demanded in the complaint.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, C. S. C.
Aug. 13, 1884. 80 6w

Freight Notice.

OFFICE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 9, 1884.

TO enable the Agent to properly bill freight, all shipments intended to go *North* must be delivered at the depot before 9.30 A. M., and all for the *South* before 7 P. M.

Freight received after the hours mentioned will be held for the following day.

80-2t] JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Fr't Ag't.

1884.

MACKEREL..

WE have a lot of Kits and Quarter Barrels of CHOICE FAT MACKEREL.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Aug 14, 1884. 80tf

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,-000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS I, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **September 9, 1884 1724** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans La.

or **M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.**

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this Department that FRANK ROYALS, late of the County of Cumberland, stands charged with murder And Whereas, it appears that the said Frank Royals has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Frank Royals to the Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

L. S. Done at our City of Raleigh, the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the one hundred and ninth year of American Independence.

THOS J. JARVIS.

By the Governor:
G. L. DUDLEY, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Frank Royals is of a ginger-cake color, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds, has a scar on his cheek bone, done by finger nails, slightly knock-kneed, and little stooped shouldered; has nice, white teeth, also a stab scar on one arm; 25 or 30 years old, and has a slight downward look.

Aug. 14, 1884. 80-3t

Order Tokay Grapes,

ORDERS left with A. S. HUSKE & CO. for GRAPES, will be filled at Tokay prices.
Aug 14, 1884. 80tf

ANNUAL PICNIC AND REUNION OF CONFERATE SOLDIERS IN Robeson County, Aug. 16, 1884.

TRAINS will be run to accommodate those who wish to attend the Annual Reunion of Confederate Soldiers at Red Springs on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16th.

Leave Fayetteville at 9.00 a.m.	Fare round trip,	75c		
do Rockfish at 9.30 a.m.	do	do	60c	
do McNatt's at 9.55 a.m.	do	do	50c	
do Lu'ber B'ge 10.12	do	do	40c	
do Shandon 10.30	do	do	25c	
Arrive at Red Springs at 10.45 A. M.				
Leave Shoe Heel 7.30 a.m.	Fare round trip,	50c		
do Floral College 7.45	do	do	50c	
do Wakulla 8.06	do	do	25c	
Arrive at Red Springs at 8.18 A. M.				

☞ Trains for return trips will leave Red Springs at 5.00 P. M.

This will be the most favorable opportunity—soon to be had—for the business men of Fayetteville to meet the citizens of Robeson, Richmond and the adjoining Counties of North and South Carolina, and form friendly and business relations. Usually 3,000 to 5,000 persons attend these reunions, and there will not be less this year.

Governors Jarvis and Vance

and other distinguished speakers are invited to be present, and it is expected that Gov. Jarvis will deliver the annual address.

J. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
JNO. M. ROSE, G. P. A.
Aug. 7, 1884. 79-2t

University of North Carolina.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS ON the LAST THURSDAY IN AUGUST, on which, and on the two succeeding days, examinations for admission will be had. The instruction embraces not only the "old curriculum," but also branches of especial value to teachers, farmers, merchants, and other business men. A Law and Medical School attached.

For catalogue and for the report of the visiting committee of seven Trustees, on the instruction, discipline, morals, etc., apply to

PRESIDENT BATTLE,
or to V. T. PATTERSON, Sec'y,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
Aug 7, 1884 79-2t

AT GEO. BRANDT'S.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

1 CASE NEW SWISS EMBROIDERY.
1 case Victoria Lawns, from 10 cts. a yd. up.
1 case Printed Fast Color Lawns at 5 cts.
2 bales Mosquito Netting—all colors.
5 bales Granite Mills Apron Checks.
10 bales Dress Plaids.
25 bales Alamance Yarn.
500 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton.
1 bale Knitting Cotton—all colors.
1 case Pivot Corsets.
1 case Thetis Corsets.

To close out all our

LOW QUARTER SHOES for GENTS'

and all our

LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS AT COST.

Call at once at the

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,

Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

GEO. BRANDT.

July 31, 1884. 78tf

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS AT

ROSE & LEAK'S.

In order to begin the erection of our

New Iron and Glass Front tore,

we were compelled to put the contents of our two stores into one. We are therefore, at present, greatly overcrowded.

As the times are particularly dull we intend, for the next 30 days, offering the public

Extra Inducements

to buy our goods.

We will not adopt the

"AT COST"

plan: for that no longer stimulates trade. We intend to make "the prices tell," and the "people will tell the prices." In this way, as we mean business, we hope to empty our shelves and counters before time to go on for new Fall goods.

Give us a call

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 31, 1884. 78 3t

Established 50 Years.

GOLDEN YEAR — ESTABLISHED 1834 FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — GOLDEN YEAR

PROGRESS! — WARREN PRIOR & SON — MERIT!

THE JEWELERS,

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN FAYETTEVILLE FOR THE SALE OF THE

Aurora Watch Company's Watches.

Rockford Watch Company's Watches.

LEROY W. FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS,

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,

AGENTS FOP THE SPENCER OPTICAL COMPANY'S SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

Fayetteville, August 14, 1884. 80tf

McNEILL & CO.

MUSIC STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Largest and best appointed Music House in North Carolina. All kinds of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music sold on the most reasonable terms. Can save you from $10 to $18 in the purchase of an Organ, and from $20 to $30 in the purchase of a Piano. Instruments shipped to all parts of the country. Organs of fine celebrated makes—Sterling, Clough & Warren, Palace, Lancaster, Burdett and Estey. Pianos—Stieff, Shomacker, Hallet & Cumston and Peek.

Send for Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.

Prompt attention paid to correspondents. Address

McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
August 14, 1884. 80tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,

—DEALER IN—

Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,

Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

For Cash, to Close out Stock.

Trimmed Millinery Goods, Hats, Bonnets

AND STRAW GOODS GENERALLY, FOR 20 DAYS. CALL EARLY.

Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemises, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

AT 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, June 19, 1884. 72tf

Patapsco Flouring Mills,
ESTABLISHED 1774.
BUHRS 1774. ROLLS 1882.

NEW CROP — PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

This Company owns and operates three Mills, as follows:

PATAPSCO MILL, A, Ellicott City, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, B, at Baltimore, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, C, at Orange Grove, Md.

Having a daily capacity of 1500 barrels.

The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of alible properties.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Patapsco Superlative.	Cape Henry Family.
Patapsco Choice Patent.	North Point Family.
Patapsco Family.	Chesapeake Extra.
Patapsco Extra.	Bedford Family.

Orange Grove Extra.

C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G. CO.,
32 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.
Represented by

B. R. TAYLOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 7, 1884 79 6m

Document No. 1—1884.

DEMOCRACY vs. REPUBLICANISM.

HANDBOOK OF NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS FOR 1884.

THE PLATFORMS, THE PARTIES AND THE ISSUES THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

THE influence of Document No. 1, issued by the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1882, was generally recognized as decisive in that year's campaign.

A similar Handbook has been prepared for this year's use, and will be issued immediately after the sessions of the Chicago Democratic Convention.

The Handbook will be a well printed pamphlet of about 150 pages, 8vo., and will contain the fullest information on matters in this year's elections.

Document No. 1, for 1884, will be supplied at *TEN DOLLARS PER HUNDRED,* the actual cost of type-setting, paper and pressework.

In order that the size of the edition may be determined, prompt orders are requested.

Address, RALEIGH REGISTER.
Raleigh, N. C.

THE

WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt

THE GREAT EVIL OF THE DAY.

If there is one evil more than any other which is at once the source and badge of the official corruption that marks this plutocratic era of American history, it is the growing habit on the part of public men of confounding their private business interests with those of the people whose trustees they become in accepting public office. To expose and hold up to public reprobation those who thus betray the sacred trusts which, in our form of government, the sovereign people commit to them, is the chief duty of the people's watchmen, the public press. Private interests and the thought of them must be left at home when one is indued with the garment of delegated authority.

Readers of the OBSERVER will find in the following article copied from the New York *World*, the strongest of reasons, not only for voting for Cleveland but, for using their utmost endeavor to defeat the author of the letter quoted therein:

Grover Cleveland has occupied the Executive office of the great State of New York for something like a year and a half. During that time he has been compelled to pass upon most important legislation He has signed and vetoed measures involving millions of dollars. And yet no man has been found to question his integrity.

Grover Cleveland is an honest man. If he were a corruptionist his opportunities for making money at Albany would be boundless. The Speaker of the National House of Representatives can hardly be said to have such a field for illegitimate money-making as the Governor of New York. But Grover Cleveland has not been identified with "blind pools." There are no letters in existence, bearing his signature, showing that he has used his great office to advance his private pecuniary interest. He is still in moderate circumstances, as when he moved from Buffalo to Albany.

And speaking of letters of public men indicating the subjection of a lofty public position to private ends, here is one written by James G. Blaine while Speaker of the National House of Representatives. It is addressed to W. Fisher, jr., of Boston, a millionaire railroad speculator and jobber:

"AUGUSTA, Oct. 4, 1869

"MY DEAR MR. FISHER: Find inclosed contracts of parties named in my letter of yesterday. The remaining contracts will be completed as rapidly as possible as circumstances will permit.

"I inclose you part of the *Congressional Globe* of April 9, containing the point to which I referred at some length in my previous letter of to-day. You will find it of interest to read it over and see what a narrow escape your bill made on that last night of the session. Of course it was my plain duty to make the ruling when the point was once raised. If the Arkansas men had not, however, happened to come to me when at their wits' end and in despair, the bill would undoubtedly have been lost, or at least postponed for a year I thought the point would interest both you and Caldwell, though occurring before either of you engaged in the enterprise.

"I beg you to understand that I thoroughly appreciate the courtesy with which you have treated me in this railroad matter, but your conduct towards me in business matters has always been marked by unbounded liberality in past years, and, of course, I have naturally come to expect the same of you now. You urge me to make as much as I fairly can out of the arrangement into which we have entered. It is natural that I should do my utmost to this end. I am bothered by only one thing, and that is the indefinite arrangement with Mr. Caldwell. I am anxious to acquire the interest he has promised me, but I do not get a definite understanding with him as I have with you. I shall be in Boston in a few days, and shall then have an opportunity to talk matters over fully with you. I am disposed to think that whatever I do with Mr. Caldwell must really be done through you. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher. Sincerely,

"W. Fisher, jr. J. G. BLAINE."

If there are any such letters as this in existence written by Gov. Cleveland or Mayor Cleveland or Sheriff Cleveland, we would like to see them or hear of them.

TEMPERANCE PHYSIOLOGY.—No doubt something will be gained by calling attention to the subject, but the question is, if the method proposed is the best that could be adopted. We doubt if the appeal to science through such teachers as we have, and such books as most of those that are now appearing, to meet the new emergency, is the best way of securing the end desired. What is wanted is to make the deepest and most indelible impression upon the minds of youth in regard to the bad effects of indulgence in alcoholic beverages. But the attempt to expound the physiology of the subject is not the best way to accomplish this object. The evils of intemperance are evils which openly appear in conduct. The incontestable facts of the injurious influence of drinking are direct, palpable, conspicuous, observed by everybody, and open to no question. Science can not make them more clear, or add vividness to the painful facts which are seen by all. Good may come, as we have said, but it is a question if more good would not come from the dogmatic statement of facts, that are free from doubt and obscurity, and that are based upon unquestionable and established experience. The subject in its scientific aspects is beyond the grasp of pupils in common schools, but maxims and rules can be stamped upon their minds in a way that will exert a salutary and permanent influence. And if it is desired to teach the young to *think* upon the subject, then let the victims of alcoholic indulgence be taken as *object-lessons*, in which what the pupil sees himself becomes the basis of the opinions he forms. Every community is full of examples of the effects of drinking, and these effects are seen in all possible degrees. Let the scholars be directed to observe for themselves, and see how much truth they can find out on all sides of the subject; the exercise will at any rate be an excellent means of mental improvement and practical education.—*Prof. E. L. Youmans, in Popular Science Monthly for August.*

Postmaster General Gresham returns from a visit to Indiana under the strong impression that that State will go Democratic.

Congressional Nominees.

JAMES W. REID.

James W. Reid, the Democratic nominee for Congress in this District, was born in Wentworth, Rockingham county, N. C., on June 11th, 1849, and is the eldest son of the late Rev. Numa F. Reid, D. D. He received a preparatory training in high schools at Wentworth, Winston and Thomasville. At the outbreak of the war he volunteered as a drummer in Gen. Scales's company, but on account of his tender age Gen. Scales declined his services. For four years thereafter he labored on the farm, and subsequently entered the Sophomore Class at Trinity College, but after remaining one year, he left college and commenced teaching school at Thomasville in 1867, at the age of seventeen, in order to acquire the means to complete his college course. The same fall he received the appointment of tutor of mathematics in Emory and Henry College, Va., and entered the Junior Class in that institution in January 1868. Compelled to teach for his board and tuition he was cut off from contesting for the honors in his class, but won the famous Robertson prize medal for oratory, in 1868, the "best debator's medal" of the Hermesian Society, graduated in 1869, and his Alma Mater has conferred several degrees on him since. While acquiring his training for the bar he was, through lack of means, compelled to follow the vocation of teacher, and taught at Raleigh, Wentworth, and Mount Airy.

Just as he obtained his license in 1873 and formed a copartnership with Col. A. J. Boyd, the death of his father threw upon him the maintenance and education of a large family, but despite these difficulties, through the brain and muscle that possess him, he has steadily risen to an honorable position at the bar, and in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. In 1874 he was elected county treasurer, which office he has held ever since. Through his efforts great progress has been made with the free schools in his county. In 1875, during the convention campaign, he did effective service as associate editor of the Reidsville *News*, and owing largely to his efforts as secretary and chairman of the county executive committee, the majority in Rockingham has been brought up from 425 to nearly 1,000. His name has been prominently mentioned for Congress for a number of years, but he would not allow it to antogonize Gen. Scales.

Mr. Reid has had the peculiar experience requisite to make him a practical, useful and hard working member. Young, energetic, industrious, talented, brilliant, eloquent and ready in speech, he will make a stirring and enthusiastic canvass, and we predict his election by one of the "old Fifth's" Waterloo majorities.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

COL. WILLIAM H. H. COWLES.

Col. Cowles, who was nominated by the Democratic conventon to represent the eighth district in Congress, is one of the strong men of the northwestern part of the State. A devoted friend to popular rights a man who has mingled freely with the people of his native section, and thoroughly understands their needs, in the prime of life, and distinguished for vigor of thought as well as great boldness of action, he will be endorsed at the polls by a large majority. Col. Cowles served in the legislature of 1873-5, and made his mark in the legislative annals of the State. He is a strong and forcible speaker, a fine campaigner, well posted in public matters and will make an admirable canvass. It was only the other day that he met Dr. York at Trap Hill and routed him, horse, foot and dragoons. He is quite as popular in Wilkes county as Dr. York ever was, and he will draw back into the Democratic fold nearly every man in the counties of his district who was carried off by Dr. York two years ago.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

THE ONE ARMED CANDIDATE.—York will be known as the "one armed candidate" and the origin of the sobriquet well illustrates his political treachery. Two years ago he sought the democratic nomination for Congress in his district, and his county (Wilkes) instructed its delegates to support him in the district convention. The chairman of the Wilkes county democratic convention was Col. J. C Horton, a prominent citizen of that county, and he says thot in that convention it was hinted that Dr. York might be tainted with Libralism. York was present and at once arose from his seat in the Convention and most vehemently denied the soft impeachment. "I a Republican! I, who with my own right arm have dragged so many men from the mire and filth of Republicanism! Perish the thought. If ever I prove unfaithful to the grand old Democratic party I hope my right arm may be severed from my body!"

His demogogism and hypocrisy is well illustrated by an incident in his legislative career that occurred in the Legislature of 1870 & '71, of which he was a member. The per diem question was much discussed. At the preceeding legislature, which was largely republican, the members had been paid $7 a day, which was strongly denounced all over the State. Consequently when the democratic legislature met in 1870 many members desired to make themselves popular by introducing bills for a low per diem. Dr. York introduced a bill to make the pay only $1.50 a day, but when he found there was some probability of its passing he ran around and whispered to the members not to vote for it, that he had only introduced it because he had promised to do so on the canvass! He wished to make his constituents believe that he favored $1 50 a day, while he really wanted more! Is that the kind of man to be made Governor of the great State of North Carolina?—*Chatham Record.*

FREE TRADE A SUCCESS IN ENGLAND.—A London dispatch of the 6th says that John Bright has written a letter in which he says America, France, Germany and Russia, which are protected countries, are suffering more in the present condition of trade than England. The English working classes were never so prosperous under the protective system as they are now. Protection will never be tried again in this country. Blaine in advocating protection talks after the same fashion as the English tories forty years ago.

The Mulligan Letters.

This is evidently Blaine's bugbear, says the Elizabeth City *Economist*. It is his incubus. It is his nightmare. It is his skeleton at the feast. It is his ghost of Banquo at the banquet-table that will not down at his bidding. In referring to the Mulligan letters (so called) of Mr. Blaine, we enter not the sacred sanctuary of his domestic life, we make no draft upon the scandal-hatcheries to defame his character, but they are a part of his public record of corruption, attested by his hand and seal, and as such, legitimate subjects of newspaper comment.

It appears then that in 1869, when Blaine was speaker of the House of Representatives, a bill was before Congress to renew a land grant to the State of Arkansas for the benefit of the Little Rock Railroad and when the bill was called up at the end of the session, the members of Congress from Arkansas and the capitalists interested in the road became alarmed for the fate of the bill by a proposition of amendment by the opponents of the bill to couple with it the Fremont el Passo road, which would defeat it in the Senate. The friends of the bill saw that this amendment would defeat the land grant to the State of Arkansas for the benefit of the Little Rock road, and they were in despair. At this juncture they went to Mr. Blaine, who was speaker, and in continuance of negotiations introduced before, made corrupt propositions to him, that if he would aid them in their need he should have shares in the road amounting to $30,000. Mr. Blaine, while speaker, engineered the bill through the House to its final passage, and afterwards claimed his pay for his services. All these facts appear in letters signed by Blaine, and addressed to Warren Fisher, of Boston, one of the capitalists who had invested in the Little Rock road.

Afterwards, when the Presidential bee was buzzing in Blaine's bonnet, these facts became known to the public and were commented on. The letters were then in possession of one Mulligan. Blaine, knowing the corrupt criminality of his conduct, and knowing, too, that Mulligan was the holder of the letters, conceived suddenly a wonderful friendship for Mulligan and in the cordial gush of friendship referred to the letters and besought Mulligan to let him have the letters, with the solemn promise to return them. Mulligan, unsuspecting Mulligan, could not but accommodate his distinguished friend and he parted with his letters without the *au revoir*, and they came not back again. There was an outcry for them and the matter was called up in Congress, and Blaine, in a personal explanation on the floor of the House read garbled statements from the letters. But the ghosts of those letters have come back to plague him and stand in his pathway to power.

A VERY RICH MAIDEN.—The richest woman here, the richest maiden, indeed, in America, it is said, is Miss Catherine Wolfe. She is not persecuted by fortune hunters, because her anti connubial resolution is well known and because she is not at an age to provoke offers of marriage not visibly mercenary. She is most amiable and most estimable and has devoted her life to doing good. A zealous Episcopalian, a member of Grace Church, she follows to a great extent the counsel of Rev. Henry C. Potter, its pastor, in bestowing her charities. It is she who is paying for the new spire going up on that edifice. But her generosity is not confined to any particular cause. She gives freely whenever and wherever she finds a worthy cause and gives without the slightest parade and ostentation. Most of her kind acts are not known beyond the immediate circle of her friends. Her fortune is estimated at $7,000,000 to $8,000,000, and was inherited from her father, she being the sole surviving child. Most of it is in real estate in New York, which has increased in value enormously of late. When she was young she had the fear that heiresses naturally have—that her hand would be sought on account of her wealth, and she announced her resolution to remain single. She had many offers, notwithstanding, and it is believed none of them would have been made had she been in ordinary circumstances. It seems, too, that she has seen a good deal of conjugal unhappiness and would have been, she says, deterred from matrimony had she been differently situated. Although she goes into society, she appears to be a devotee by nature. If she had been a Roman Catholic she would doubtless have entered a cloister and given her money to the mother Church, which has been the great beggar of the centuries from its very foundation —*Newport Letter to Chicago Times.*

A NOVEL AIR COOLER.—The composing room of the New Orleans *Picayune* is situated in the upper story of its publication house, just under the roof, and in summer is extremely hot. An inspiration seemed to have come to one of the oppressed occupants, and in accordance with it a vertical wooden box was constructed in the corner of the room, with openings at the floor and ceiling, and furnished with a pipe for supplying water at the top, and a pan and drain at the bottom for receiving the flow and carrying it safely away. The supply pipe was bent over the upper end of the shaft, and fitted with a hose like that of a watering pot, so as to deliver a shower of spray instead of a solid stream. On connecting it with the service pipe, the movement of the water was found to cause an active circulation of the air in that part of the room, which was drawn in at the upper opening of the shaft and issued again, cool and fresh, at the floor level. The most surprising thing about the experiment seems to have been the effect of the water in cooling the air to a degree much below its own temperature. With Mississippi water, which, when drawn from the service pipe, indicated a temperature of eighty-four degrees, the air of the room, in which the thermometer at the begining of the trial stood at ninety-six, was cooled in passing through the length of the shaft to seventy four degrees, or about twenty degrees below the temperature at which it entered, and ten degrees below that of the water which was used to cool it. Of course the absorption of heat by the evaporation of a portion of the water, accounts for its refrigerating effect, but the result seems to have been so easily and inexpensively attained, that the experiment would be well worth repeating in other cases.—*New York Mail.*

Mme. Jumel at Saratoga.

A Remiscence of the Once Wife of Aaron Burr.

[Printed in the New Orleans Delta in 1849.]

Yesterday Saratoga was the scene of what some term a most disgraceful outrage, while others hold to a very different opinion. But *de gustibus non est disputandum*. The facts are as follows: Mme. Jumel, once the wife of Aaron Burr, is now here with a turnout consisting of four gray horses and a barouche with a seat behind, &c. She has several times ridden out with her footman seated behind the carriage and all four of her horses ahead. No one, however, took any notice of it. Yesterday her carriage and four stood in front of the hotel one hour. On each of the nigh horses a postilion was mounted, dressed in livery, with broad gold bands around their hats. During the time the carriage was in waiting a dense crowd had collected around. She had no sooner started off in her carriage, and at the very instant she passed the corner of the hotel than she encountered another turnout exactly like her own, with the exception that it had white postilions and footmen and the four horses were a shade lighter, while the sole occupant of the carriage was a shade darker, he being nothing more nor less than the negro Tom Campbell, and away they both went in gallant style, amid a deafening cheer from the assembled multitude. On reaching Congress spring the negro carriage had distanced the madam's. At this point Mme. Jumel's carriage turned round, and up she came again. But Black Tom was not to be outgeneraled in that manner. His postilions wheeled his carriage around in a masterly style, and away he went up Broadway again, Black Tom standing erect in his open carriage, displaying a shining row of ivory from ear to ear and, as he passed the different hotels, gracefully acknowledging the cheers he received by bowing to the assembled multitude, or holding his beaver in one hand, while with a white handkerchief in the other he saluted the bystanders on the sidewalks. In this manner they drove up Broadway and turned down Church street. About an hour afterward they were seen coming down Congress street, the horses attached to both carriages neck and neck. Turning the corner, they came up side by side to the hotel, Black Tom's postillions having managed to get their carriage on the inside. Mme. Jumel was compelled to drive round to the side door. Such is a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts. It has created a great excitement here. Several gentlemen have been employed by Mme. Jumel to ferret out the persons who furnished the negro with the money to hire the horses and paid him and his postilions for their services, and the affair promises some rich developments. To-day Mme. Jumel again rode out, drawn by her four grays with their mounted postellions. She provided herself, as I am told, with a six-barreled revolving pistol.

THE GRAND JINGO SURPLUS.—Mr. Blaine is distinct and emphatic on one subject, if he is tricky and evasive on others. He wants the surplus revenue, rolling up at the average of $100,000,000 yearly, to continue.

"No dollar has been wasted," cries Mr. Blaine, and so he insists that the accumulation of the great corruption surplus shall not cease

What is Mr. Blaine's excuse for hanging on to the surplus? "It is applied to the reduction of the debt," he says, "and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation."

So in order to pay rapidly and injuriously to the banking interests of the country a debt which bears an interest of 3 or 3½ per cent., he insists on piling the "burden" of taxation on the people of to day heavily enough to raise $100,000,000 a year more than the Government needs!

In his defense of the surplus Mr. Blaine stands alone. The Republicans affect a desire to wipe it out. The Tariff Commission was framed with that pretended object. The Tariff bill of the Keifer Congress was passed under the false pretense that it would reduce the surplus.

Mr. Blaine is therefore in conflict with his party. More than that—he is in direct conflict with the platform of the Convention which nominated him.

"The Republican party pledged itself," says the Chicago platform, "to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country."

Now comes Blaine, the candidate, into the field and repudiates the platform. The Democrats cry out against the surplus, he says, but we will keep it where it is. "Not a dollar of it is wasted."

The surplus is needed to carry out the magnificent Blaine policy. It is the capital of Jingoism, the hope of the buccaneers, the life and soul of a Free Lance Administration.

"Keep the surplus!" is the Blaine shout What will be the overburdened people's reply?—*N. Y. World.*

NOT ENTITLED TO THE CREDIT.—Many of the newspapers of the country are publishing a receipt for what is called a "Cholera Mixture," and crediting it to the New York *Sun*. The *Sun* is not entitled to any such credit, for to our certain knowledge the receipt was known and used thirty years ago, and the gentleman in Fayetteville (Mr. Saml. Tillinghast) who gave us the remedy that long ago, told us that he had been using it twenty-five years previously. It is a very good remedy for diarrhœ and such complaints. We have published it several times heretofore and again insert it below:

"Take equal parts tincture opium, red pepper, rhubarb, peppermint, and camphor, and mix them for use. In case of diarrhœ take a dose of ten to twenty drops in three or four teaspoonsful of water."—*Charlotte Democrat.*

COOL SUGGESTION.—"I declare, I don't know what I shall do!" exclaimed Mrs Wigglesworth vexationsly, as the hired girl brought on the ice-cream in a semi melted condition; it seams impossible for me to get the freezer cold enough to make the cream solid."

And Mr. Wigglesworth, who had been fed on dinners "set by to keep warm," gloomily remarked:

"Why don't you try putting it in the warming closet?"—*Rock and Courier.*

Cumberland Foundry.

EMMITT & SON,

IRON FOUNDERS,

ON the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., only 15 minutes ride to Emmitt's Cut, at Rockfish, have rebuilt their works, recently destroyed by fire. These are now in full blast, and they solicit a liberal share of the public patronage. Any work in the Iron line can be done by them as well as any where in the United States, and at lower prices than anywhere else in North Carolina, as our machinery is run by water.

It is strictly a Home Enterprise, among the People and for the People. They guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Walter Watson, of Fayetteville, will receive orders for them and T. S. Lutterloh will receive and pay the highest cash price for scrap Iron, and other metals, for them, or they will buy same at Foundry. EMMITT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 72-com12m

CAN BE FOUND

—AT—

McMillan Bros.,

IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR

LARGE SELECTION OF

COOKING STOVES,

OIL STOVES,

Ice Cream Freezers,

WATER COOLERS,

SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,

TIN TOILET SETS,

GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,

BLOCK TIN-WARE.

GRANITE IRON-WARE

BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,

STEP LADDERS,

TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,

Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,

CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,

WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.

CALL AND SEE US!

McMILLAN BROS.

June 5, 1884. 70tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION

OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

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the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

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The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50 Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,

Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.

Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

May 29, 1884. 69-3m

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

June 5, 1884. 70-26t

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

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WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Sweden Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884.

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc.** If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

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Sold by all Druggists: price $1; six bottles for $5.

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

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Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TIME TABLE No. 8.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 5 36, A. M., on Thursday, July 10, 1884.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 20
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 30
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	12 26
Sanford	37.1	2 15	1 26
Egypt	43.5	2 50	2 41
Gulf	46.5	3 10	3 05
Richmond	53.7	3 44	3 39
Ore Hill	58.0	4 12	4 08
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 30
Staley	70.0	5 10	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 35	5 28
Julian	81.5	6 15	6 10
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 52	6 47
Greensboro	97.6		7 25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 35	10 29
Julian	16.10	11 15	11 07
Liberty	23.2	11 50	11 43
		P. M.	
Staley	27.6	12 15	12 08
Siler	35.0	12 50	12 45
Ore Hill	39.6	1 28	1 08
Richmond	43.9	1 58	1 53
Gulf	51.1	2 33	2 26
Egypt	54.1	2 53	2 48
Sanford	60.5	3 40	3 19
Jonesboro	63.5	4 05	3 52
Swann's	68.6	4 33	*4 30
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 39	4 39
Spout Spring	77.5	5 24	5 19
Manchester	83.85	6 00	5 50
Fayetteville	97.6		6 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 40	
Rockfish	7.2	8 15	8 05
McNatt's	14.0	8 45	8 40
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 05	8 55
Shandon	21.1	9 33	9 23
Red Springs	24.4	9 58	9 48
Wakulla	28.5	10 20	10 14
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 35
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 00

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Shoe Heel	0.0	4 19	
Floral College	3.4	4 41	4 34
Wakulla	7.3	5 10	5 00
Red Springs	11.2	5 31	5 26
Shandon	13.7	5 58	5 48
Lumber Bridge	19.3	6 29	6 19
McNatt's	21.8	6 49	6 39
Rockfish	28.6	7 24	7 14
Fayetteville	35.8		7 49

*Flag Stations.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.

July 10, 1884. 70tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.

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Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.

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Nov 8, 1883 40tf

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Keep everything usually found in a

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April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

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66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

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Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GARGET IN COWS and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1883 44 1y